FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXII. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 20, 1840. [NO. 1198.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.* ☜

SCHOOL.

IT is the intention of the Subscriber to open a School for English and Classical studies in the town of Fayetteville, as early in Autumn as the season will permit. The particular character of the School, and the terms, as well as the place where it shall be kept, will be given in a future advertisement. The Subscriber having for several years enjoyed the confidence of the public as the Principal of Donaldson Academy, hopes for a continuance of that confidence in his proposed undertaking. No exertion shall be wanting on his part to establish a School that shall meet the approbation of patrons. The moral as well as the literary instruction of his pupils will be an object of particular attention. Accommodations for Board will be provided for such as may come from other places. This early notice is given that the public may know that a School will be continued in this place for the higher branches of education.

SIMEON COLTON.

Fayetteville, May 8, 1840. 97-4w

☞ The Carolinian and Watchman of the South will please copy 4 weeks.

SALES AT AUCTION.

THE Subscriber, as surviving partner of the late firm of Hart & Fuller, will sell at Auction, on Thursday the 28th instant, all the remaining

STOCK OF GOODS,

Consisting in part as follows:

Sugar, Coffee, Iron, Salt, Molasses, Nails, Loaf Sugars, Teas, Bacon, Oats, and a variety of other Goods too tedious to enumerate; one large pair Patent Balances, and many other fixtures belonging to a general trading establishment. Also, will be sold at same time and place, one elegant Saddle and Harness, all complete; one Wagon and Gear, in good order; one pair Timber Wheels. Also, two HORSES, one of which is a very fine Horse, and warranted perfectly gentle in every respect.

ELIJAH FULLER,
Surviving Partner of Hart & Fuller.

Fayetteville, May 12, 1840. 97ts

N. B. Any part of the above Property will be disposed of at private sale, if application be made before the 28th inst.

E. F., *S. P. of H. & F.*

☞ The Carolinian will please copy.

Cape Fear Nav. Company.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders in this Company will be held in the Town of Fayetteville, on Friday 29th May, instant.

E. L. WINSLOW, *Pres't.*

May 12, 1840. 97tt

☞ The Raleigh Register will please copy.

Lost or Mislaid,

A NOTE OF HAND for Fifty Dollars, given me by George Barksdale, Esq., in the Fall of 1839, signed Barksdale, Connell & Co., payable 25th December, 1839. This is to forewarn all persons from trading for the same, and the parties from paying the same to any person except myself.

C. J. ORRELL.

May 9, 1840. 97-3w

Notice.

I HEREBY forwarn all persons from trading for a ten dollar note of mine, made payable to Wallace Biggs, on the first March 1840, as I have received no value for said note. I am determined not to pay it.

his
WILEY ✕ LOCKLEAR.
mark

Robeson county, April 20, 1840. 97-3w pd.

Donaldson Academy.

THE Trustees will, on the 4th day of August next, offer for sale at Public Auction, on the premises, all that valuable property situated in the immediate vicinity of Fayetteville, known as Donaldson Academy.

The property consists of about 20 acres of Land, with a large two story building with wings, used as an Academy, and furnished with a tolerable Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, &c., two good two story Dwelling Houses with necessary Out Houses, and several small buildings used as Dormitories for the Students.

Fayetteville, May 5, 1840. 96-4s

☞ The Carolinian and Watchman of the South will please copy.

Received per Henrietta,

100 BOXES RAISINS, in fine order,
50 half boxes do, do do,
For sale at low prices in lots.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Jan. 25, 1840. 82tf

PRIME RIO COFFEE.

Just received, and for Sale,
30 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
25 boxes Claret WINE,
15 hhds. prime N. O. SUGAR.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

LOT on Maiden Lane, with a comfortable HOUSE and out Houses, suitable for a small family.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

March 7, 1840.

HARRISON'S SPECIFIC OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofulous and other Tumours, Ulcers, Sore Legs, old and fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammation, Scald Head, Women's sore Breasts, Rheumatic Pains, Piles, Tetters, Eruptions, Chilblains, Whitlows, Biles, Corns, and External Diseases generally. It is likewise greatly superior to any medicine heretofore discovered for the chafed backs and limbs of Horses; for ring worms, chapped lips, and in short for every external bodily evil that may fall to the lot of man and beast. Altogether the proprietor feels no hesitation in stating, or in putting it to the proof against all competition, that

Harrison's Specific Ointment

Is vastly superior to every thing of the kind which has heretofore been offered to the public; and the proprietor not only vouches for its *general* good qualities, but is willing to risk his reputation on a *single trial*, for he knows, from the most ample experience, that it cannot be used without immediate and palpable benefit in any one of the complaints for which it is so highly recommended.

Price, 50 cents per box.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1840. 96-1Y

BARK!

THE Subscribers wish to contract for the delivery of from 100 to 200 cords of BARK.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

March 20, 1839. 37tf

Crockery.

500 DOZEN TEAS, 350 dozen Plates, 250 dozen Tumblers,
Just received and for sale by

PETER P. JOHNSON.

April 20, 1839. 42*tf*

Notice.

STRAYED away from the Subscriber, on the 9th instant, an iron grey HORSE, about 13 hands high, long mane and tail. Any person having the same in custody, will please inform me by post or otherwise. A reasonable reward will be paid for his delivery to ROBERT MUNRO.

Rockfish Factory, N. C., April 20, 1840. 94tf

2000 YARDS back country manufactured Flax and Tow CLOTH, suitable for Negro Clothing, for sale low by

JAMES MARTINE.

May 5, 1840. 96-2m

Lumber for sale.

THE Subscriber will keep constantly on hand, from the Mill of McLennon & Co., LUMBER of all kinds.

M. McGARY.

May 2, 1840. 96-3m

Spring and Summer

GOODS.

PETER P. JOHNSON

IS NOW RECEIVING his Spring and Summer GOODS, which comprise a general assortment of

BRITISH AND AMERICAN

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, &c.,

Which will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

April 28, 1840. 95tf

Received per Cotton Plant,

10 HHDS. prime New Orleans SUGAR,
5 do. common do. ditto,
45 bags prime Rio COFFEE,
A few barrels superior N. O. Molasses.

In transit,

5 barrels superior Albany ALE,
50 pieces Georgia NANKINS.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

April 14, 1840. 93tf

NEW BOOKS.

DE TOCQUEVILLE'S DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA, new Edition; Chevallier's United States; Combe's Lectures on Phrenology; Walks and Wanderings in the world of Literature, by the author of the Bench and the Bar; Glimpses of the Old World, by Rev. J. A. Clark, of Philadelphia; Halleck's Fanny; Locke's Essays on the Human Understanding; Burr's Private Journal; Truth made simple, by Rev. John Todd; Tea and Coffee, by Dr. Alcott; Young Woman's Guide, by ditto; Masonic Monitor and Chart; Southern Harmony, &c. &c.

Received by E. J. HALE.

WM. L. COFER,

Merchant Tailor,

BEGS leave to return thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and also to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS

In all its branches. He has received the latest fashions for the Spring and Summer of 1840, and is always ready to execute orders with neatness and despatch.

April 21, 1840. 94tf

Piano Forte.

THE Subscriber has just received from the Manufactory of Messrs. Davies & Brother, late Stodart & Davies, New York, one of their French Grand Action PIANO FORTES, of very superior tone and finish, and of warranted workmanship and materials. From their long experience in the manufacture of instruments, and their practical knowledge of the business, they flatter themselves that their Pianos cannot fail to give satisfaction. Persons wishing to purchase, can see their instruments in use in this place. Apply to

JAMES MARTINE.

May 5, 1840. 96-1wtsow4w

TWO MISSIONARIES KILLED AND EATEN BY SAVAGES!!!

Through the kindness of a gentleman in this city we are permitted to publish an extract from a letter just received by him, containing the heart rending intelligence that two missionaries in New Zealand have shared the fate of Lyman and Munson!

SYDNEY, N. S. WALES, Dec. 1st, 1839.

"The missionary brig "Camden" left Upolu the day before our ship sailed, and arrived here last evening, bringing news that two of the missionaries who sailed in her, during a visit to the island of Ewomango, one of the New Hebrides, were *killed and eaten* by the natives. They were Messrs. Williams and Harris; I knew them both at Upolu, Mr. Williams quite intimately; he was a highly intelligent and gentlemanly man, and one of the most indefatigable of all Christian missionaries. He is the author of a very valuable work on the South Sea Islands; a third gentleman, not a missionary, Mr. Cunningham, who was with them at the time, escaped by flight, and I have the painful intelligence from his own lips. Mr. Harris was in ill health and could not make his escape, while Mr. Williams was rather advanced in life. Mr. Cunningham who heard the war cry raised, turned and saw Mr. Harris pursued by the savages; in an instant after, he saw him fall, pierced through with many spears. Mr. C. then urged Mr. Williams to run for the boat which was at some distance. The latter misunderstood him and ran into the water to swim off to the brig, but was overtaken and murdered. Mr. Cunningham with difficulty reached the boat and made his escape. Such are some of the perils to which the missionary is exposed. I thought the facts might interest you, and have written them most briefly. The Lord preserve and bless you. As the letter bag is on the point of closing I can add no more.

It may be well to add, that Mr. Cunningham attributes his own preservation to the fact, that a stone thrown by him struck the foremost savage, and so retarded him in the pursuit that Mr. C. had time to reach his boat. In great haste,

Yours affectionately."

These unfortunate missionaries were sent out by the London Missionary Society, and the vessel spoken of in the letter was one employed in its service.

Bicknell's Reporter says:—"We learn with pleasure, that nearly all our Philadelphia Institutions are conducting their operations with a view to resumption in January next.

WHO ARE THE FEDERALISTS!

REMARKS OF MR. MORGAN,

In reply to Mr. Albert Smith of Maine—House of Representatives, Thursday, 26th March, 1840.

Mr. MORGAN rose amidst loud cries of question, and said, Mr. Chairman, this is the first time that I have trespassed upon the indulgence of this House. In the scramble which has been carried on to obtain the floor ever since the commencement of the session, I have hitherto been content to give expression to my opinions only by a silent vote, believing that such a course best advanced the business of the House and the interests of my constituents.

Nothing was further from my intention than to address you at this time, and I cannot but feel surprised that gentlemen who have consumed day after day, and occupied so much of the valuable time of this House, should now, for the first time, cry out "question, question," and evince so much anxiety to bring this debate to an immediate termination.

Mr. A. Smith. Does the gentleman allude to me?

Mr. Morgan. I will allude to that gentleman presently.

Mr. Smith. I have not sung out question to-day.

Mr. Morgan. I will detain the Committee, Mr. Chairman, but a few minutes.

It was not my intention to have risen, nor should I have done so, but for the remarks which fell from the honorable gentleman from Maine, (Mr. Smith.) He has singled me out, or placed me among the number of those whom in elegant and courtly phrase, he designates as the "pie-bald, ring-streaked, and speckled party." Such is the chaste language which the gentleman has applied to that party to which I have the honor to belong; but I assure the honorable member that I cannot feel disgraced or degraded by any remarks or epithets which he may think proper to apply to me in such a connection.

He has denounced the Whigs as the Federal party, composed of the old and ultra federalists of the cockade stamp. This is a novel and felicitous argument in favor of the Treasury note bill, yet most unfortunate in another respect, for it has recalled a train of reminiscences which must be any thing but agreeable to many of the honorable member's political associates on this floor.

When I heard the remarks of the gentleman I could not refrain from looking at my honorable and distinguished colleague from Kinderhook, (Mr. Vanderpoel,) who is recognised as one of the leaders of the Administration party, and I do indeed think that the gentleman from Maine was rather personal in his remarks, considering that my colleague, who had the honor of being a member of the Federal party, sat so near to him.

I thought too, sir, of another gentleman, belonging to the same party with the member from Maine, who very modestly retired from his seat when he heard the Federalists arraigned. I mean my honorable colleague from Otsego, (Mr. Prentiss,) who, during the last war, edited a federal paper in Otsego, and, in common with his political associates, rejoiced at every defeat of the American arms, and believed it "unbecoming a moral and religious people to rejoice over victories." If I had a file of his papers here, I could furnish proof, page upon page, in support of his "federal attachment.

I was reminded also of my colleague on my right, (Mr. Fine,) who was formerly, as he is now, associated with the gentleman from Otsego; nor could I overlook the gentleman from North Carolina, (Mr. McKay,) or the gentleman from Maryland, (Mr. Carroll.)

I was forcibly reminded of other distinguished gentlemen who are the pillars, props, and supporters of the self-styled Democratic party, some of whom have now the honor of a seat in the other end of the capitol. I thought of him who had too much manliness to disclaim his political attachments, and boasted that he sailed under the federal flag so long as it waved in New Jersey, (Senator Wall.) I thought of an honorable Senator from New Hampshire, Mr. Hubbard, and of another, Mr. Williams, who comes from the State so ably represented in part by the honorable member from Portland.

I could not fail to remember another distinguished Senator, a brilliant star in the galaxy of Federalism, (Mr. Buchanan,) who gives the best evidence of his political principles in an attempt to reduce the wages of labor, and the value of property, to the standard of a gold humbug; and who, in earlier life, evinced the warmth of his political attachments, by declaring that he thanked God that he had not a drop of democratic blood in his veins, and if he thought he had, he would tap them and let it out.

Mr. Ramsey. I say that is not correct.

Mr. M. I say the gentleman knows nothing about it. He will not deny that the Senator was a zealous Federalist; and as to the particular expression, it was made when that gentleman and myself were in our cradles.

I thought, too, Mr. Chairman, of another notorious Jacksonian of the party, whom fraud attempted to force upon this House. I allude to him who attempted to take a seat on this floor, in defiance of an undoubted majority of seven hundred and fifty of the electors of his district against him; and who, when he arose to address this body was politely requested to make his speech in the Rotundo. I mean the distinguished Jack Cade from Philadelphia, (Mr. Ingersoll,) who was not only a Federalist, but who said that, had he lived in the days of the Revolution, he would have been a Tory, and he is a Tory still.

I might allude to another gentleman, conspicuous for the manner in which he exercises the functions of an office under the Government, and whom Gen. Jackson rewarded by elevating him to the highest judicial station in the world, (Chief Justice Taney.)

I might allude also, and I would do so, were it not so unpleasant to certain gentlemen—to members who now hold seats on this floor from New Jersey, and who have been forced upon us, as I believe, in an illegal, unjust, and corrupt manner.

I could go with my friend from Kinderhook, to the Empire State, and point out to him two gentlemen, who recently represented my Senatorial District in the State Legislature—worthy and honorable men, but of the Essex school. I could refer him to another gentleman, recently a member of that Senate—now, by permission of the People, in a state of political retiracy, and who is, I think, connected with my colleague from Kinderhook—he who, in a 4th of July oration, predicted that the sun of Federalism would yet arise to illumine the blushes of the morning.

Mr. Vanderpoel? Who was that?

Mr. M. If the gentleman does not know, I will tell him. I mean the gentleman from Greene county, Senator Powers. Do you deny it?

Mr. Vanderpoel. No.

Mr. Morgan continued. All whom I have alluded to were members of the Federal party and active supporters and advocates of the Federal measures. They are now democrats dyed in the wool, and collaborators with the member from Maine in the Executive workshop.

I might, Mr. Chairman, swell the catalogue until it embraced a large portion of the party to which my honorable friend from Maine belongs; but, sir, I have neither time nor physical strength to proceed; nor would this House, exhausted as its members have been by protracted sessions, have patience to listen to further enumeration.

I will only add, that when the charge is made against the party of which I have the honor to be an humble member, that it is a Federal party, and opposed to republican principles, come from what source it may, it is a base slander and falsehood. It is not the Federal party, nor does it maintain Federal principles.

What is Federalism? Its most important features are the increase of Federal patronage, the enlargement of Executive power, the concentration of every thing in the hands of the President of the United States—a strong, consolidated Federal Government.

Where do you find most of those who acted with the Federal party? They are now in the ranks of locofocoism, and foremost in the fight. Who are in favor of these principles? Who but the gentleman from Maine, and the party with whom he acts, and which now proposes by the bill, which ought to but unfortunately has not been, under discussion, to increase the power of the Executive? Who proposes the Sub-Treasury bill which the majority in this House seem so reluctant to bring up for debate? Who is in favor of that measure of abomination which is to increase and strengthen the influence of the President by a fearful augmentation of his power and patronage! The gentleman from Maine and his political associates. Who has multiplied the number of officers? Who has increased the expenditures of your Government from fifteen to forty millions of dollars? Who has squandered your surplus revenue! Who now calls upon this House for five millions of irredeemable Treasury shinplasters to save your Government from bankruptcy? The gentleman from Maine and his economical democratic friends.

Mr. Chairman, I will not dwell longer on this subject; I trust, however the committee will bear with me one moment while I refer to another subject which has been incidentally connected with this debate. I am not apprehensive of an immediete war growing out of the Northeastern boundary question, and although I may subject myself to the charge of being a federalist or even an old federalist, I will say here in my place, that at present I should deprecate a war with Great Britain. War is the greatest misfortune that can befall a notion, and brings with it a train of frightful calamities. Who can calculate its consequences at this time? Sir, it would not be confined to Great Britain and the United States—the whole civilized world would be involved in the great conflict. Who can be desirous of such an event, when he looks at our defenceless situation, at our extensive seaboard, unprotected as it is, with dilapidated fortifications without the munitions of war, and with scarcely regulars enough to fire a national salute! Who, when he looks at our extensive Western frontier, guarded only by Indian warriors, dispoiled of their inheritance, and who seek an opportunity to avenge themselves—when he looks at our great Western lakes without harbors, or a single preparation—who, I ask, is ready to plunge us headlong and unprepared into war! I repeat, sir, I would deprecate it, but have no immediate apprehensions. The cry of war, war, will not take with the People. This incipient stage of war has been courted by the Administration, and is a mere party trick to divert public attention from the profligacy, extravagance, and corruption of this Administration.

I have no fear that public attention will be thus diverted. We have a battle to fight at home—a war against this Administration and its destructive measures, which must be brought to a successful termination before we shall be in a condition to carry on war against a powerful foreign nation. The Administration are aware of this; they hear the distant thunder as it comes booming over from the great valley of the West—they hear it from the plains of the South—it is echoed back from the granite hills of New England; with the voice of her mighty cataract, it comes from the Empire State; aye, sir, the thunder strikes upon the dome of this Capital and reverberates in the halls of the Executive palace.

The President has shown his capacity for war in the management of the bloodhound war in Florida. On the 4th of March we shall place in the Presidential chair the Hero of Tippecanoe—a General and a statesman—capable of conducting a war, and bringing it to a successful termination—one who never lost a battle.

Mr. Chairman, we should all deprecate war; but, sir, much as I would deprecate it, stern, absolute necessity may demand a resort to it; and whenever that necessity shall arise, when our rights and national honor cannot be otherwise preserved, I trust I shall be found on the side of my country, nor will I stop to inquire whether she be right or wrong.

I have already trespassed too long upon the indulgence of the House. I return my thanks for the kind and unexpected attention which I have received, but allow me, in conclusion, to address a word to my distinguished friend from Maine. True to the federal instincts of his party, he boasts of the respectability and gallantry of his connexions, and informs us that during the last war he unfortunately lost a brother, and had another seriously wounded. I would not speak of them in terms of disrespect, and doubt not they were brave and gallant men; but the honorable member from Maine will permit me to say, it will never be my pride to rise here and boast of my patriotism and courage, by telling this House and the country, that I lost a brother, but saved myself.

The friends of Van Buren's administration, say the present hard times and low prices of all the products of the farmer, are not caused by the measures of that administration, but by the Banks. Now let any man think for one moment upon this. Who own the Banks; why, the principal part of their owners are widows and orphans, and men in middling circumstances. Who manage them; why, men whom we all know—men in business—and whose business suffers equally with that of their neighbors.—Would any of these people wish to make the times hard, and bring down the prices of produce? Why, this would be to spite themselves—to do themselves injuries without any possible object. The great end and aim of the owners of the Bank-stock, is to make money out of it, just as one man runs a stage, or another sets up a ferry to make money out of the public. It would be as reasonable to suppose that the man who owns a stage line would persuade people from travelling, or that the man who has a ferry should advise travellers to swim across, as to suppose that owners of Bank-stock would try to make the business of the country unprosperous.—*Wilmington Adv.*

The changes in Pearl street since the first of May are truly astonishing,—some of the oldest signs in that street, and some that have appeared there for the last twenty years, have disappeared altogether. One store in the most central part of Pearl, near to Wall street, is shut up altogether, a circumstance never known before. Stores that have rented for six thousand, now rent for six hundred dollars. "Land Ho!" which was proclaimed by the Journal of Commerce long since, does not appear, on the contrary, take the whole line of Pearl street, business is more postrate than it was ever known to be at this season.

N. Y. Express.

The Madisonian.—The publication of the Madisonian, which was suspended for a time by the destruction of the printing office by fire, has been resumed on Saturday. The appearance of the paper is exceedingly neat. Mr. Allen has associated with him, in the Editorial management, Donald Mac Leod, Esq., a gentleman of high literary reputation.

A gentleman, upon being asked whether he was seriously injured when a steamboat boiler exploded is said to have replied, that he was so used to being blown up by his wife, that mere steam had no effect on him.

FROM THE SALISBURY WATCHMAN:

ELECTORAL CONVENTION.

The Delegates attending from the Electoral District, composed of Rowan, Davidson, Montgomery, and Davie Counties, having assembled in the Court House in the town of Salisbury, on the 5th inst., for the purpose of appointing an Elector for this District upon the Harrison and Tyler Ticket, the Convention was brought to order by A. Williams of Davidson, who called Col. C. Harbin of Davie to the Chair, and on motion of A. Cowan of Rowan, John B. Lord of Rowan, C. L. Payne of Davidson, E. F. Lilly, and J. H. Montgomery of Montgomery, were appointed Secretaries.

The Counties being called, the following persons answered:

From Rowan.—John Jones, K. Elliott, John B. Lord, P. Henderson, Peter Kerns, William Locke, John L. Beard, John Hartman, Casper Holshouser, Samuel Silliman, J. E. Dobbins, Abel Graham, Noah Partee, George W. Brown, C. B. Wheeler, G. Gillaspie, Abel Cowan, R. M. Rosebrough, John Raymer, Rufus H. Kilpatrick, William Chambers, Alexander Holshouser, Thomas Craige, M. S. McKenzie, Paul Seaford, H. C. Jones, Samuel Lockey, E. D. Austin, Alexander Long, Henry Barger, A. W. Brandon, Joseph E. Todd, Richard Locke, E. R. Birckhead, William Gay, Samuel Kerr, Maxwell Chambers, Moses A. Locke, Jas. Mason, Jacob Holshouser, John Shuman, jr., Horace H. Beard, James Sloan, John McConnaughey, John Bostion, C. W. West, William Thomason, Lemuel Johnson.

From Davidson.—Henry Ledford, John W. Thomas, Charles Brummell, Robert L. Hargrave, A. Williams, Henry R. Dusenberry, C. L. Payne, D. Huffman, John P. Mabry, L. Wood, James Dossett, L. R. Gordy, H. Wilson, T. Daniel, William Harriss, V. Hoover, Joseph Spurgen, Henry Walser, Charles Hoover, William Owen, J. Fitzgerald, S. Gaither.

Montgomery—John H. Montgomery, F. G. Kron, Dr. J. M. Worth, Eli Harris, E. F. Lilley, T. Pemberton, Jno. C. Atkins, N. Harris, E. Hearne, D. A. S. Palmer, S. H. Christian, A. Freeman.

Davie—C. Harbin, J. F. Martin, J. Holman, A. Cheshire, A. Hanes, G. W. Pearson, Jno. Foard, G. A. Miller, Jos. Houser, Jno. McRorie, F. Williams, E. Gaither, M. F. Miller.

The Chairman then explained the object of the meeting in a brief, but appropriate address, whereupon the following Preamble and Resolutions were introduced by Eli Harris of Montgomery county, and was ably supported by H. C. Jones and G. W. Pearson, amidst loud and repeated cheers, after which they were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, in reviewing the measures of the Administration of Martin Van Buren, we are forced to the conclusion, that the ruin of trade and credit, and that the distress and embarrassment which now overspread our country in time of profound peace, and while our agricultural labors have been rewarded with the most abundant returns, are attributable to the experiments of the Administration on the Currency of the Country.

And whereas, this Administration still persists in a policy which has been so destructive to the interests of the People, and has again recommended the thrice rejected scheme of the Sub-Treasury; a system which if carried into effect, cannot fail to reduce most injuriously the value of property, the wages of labor and aggravate the distress which the people now suffer: while it affords every benefit to Capitalists to buy up the sacrificed property of debtors, to office-holders in a substantial increase of their salaries, and to money kings to fatten on the destruction which it must inevitably produce; a scheme which we believe to be unwise, unsafe, unconstitutional and revolutionary, and which will surely result in the establishment of a Government Bank, under the management of the President and his officeholders, dangerous to the liberties of the People, corrupting to public virtue, and against the first maxim of a free government, that the Representatives of the people shall control the Revenue which has been collected from them by their own consent and for their own benefit:

And whereas, this Administration, with constant professions of Reform and Economy on its lips, has been found in practice the most anti-republican, extravagant and corrupt since the foundation of the Government; has expended not only the large surplus on hand when it came into power, and all the accruing income of the nation, and under the pretence of postponing, has deprived the States of the fourth instalment due them under the distribution act, but is continually running in debt to meet its enormous expenses, and has swelled its annual disbursements to the average sum of Thirty-seven Millions of Dollars a year, an amount more than equal to eighteen times the average annual expense of the Administration of Gen. Washington, while our population has not increased six times since that period:

And whereas, the vast increase of Executive power and patronage, and the unconstitutional pretensions of the Executive Department, are justly alarming to the friends of Liberty, and dangerous to the rights of the States and the People:

And whereas, the course of this Administration in regard to the Public Lands, which are by solemn compact the common property of all the States, is destructive to the unquestioned rights of the old States, by whom the cessions were made for the benefit of all, themselves inclusive:

And whereas, the project of the President and Secretary of War to establish a Standing Army of 200,000 men subject to his control, under the false pretext and legislative definition of an organized "militia," is in violation of the letter and spirit of the Constitution, subversive of the rights of the States, intolerably onerous to the citizen, fatal to the morals and freedom of the people, and deserves the firm and unflinching opposition and indignant rebuke of every patriot in the land:

And whereas, this Administration has been grossly negligent and culpable in failing to bring its numerous public defaulters to condign punishment, and in conniving at the mal-practises of which they have been guilty:

Resolved, therefore, That the whole course of the Administration of Martin Van Buren justifies and requires our unceasing and energetic opposition to its continuance in power, and that the only effectual remedy for the evils with which the nation is afflicted, and liberty itself endangered, is a change of the rulers under whom the people have suffered.

Resolved further, That we will heartily support for President of the United States the nomination of Gen. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, the distinguished citizen and Patriot Farmer of Ohio, who has always proved himself true in the councils of his country, as well as in the dangers of the battle field, who enjoyed the uninterrupted confidence of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, and has filled all his great offices with ability, integrity, and to the entire satisfaction of the People.

Resolved, That we approve of the nomination of JOHN TYLER, the Republican Statesman of Virginia, for Vice President of the United States.

On motion of Joseph Spurgen of Davidson, DAVID F. CALDWELL, of Rowan county, was nominated as Elector for this District, which was confirmed without a dissenting voice.

The following resolution was offered by H. C. Jones, and adopted:

Resolved, That William Chambers, Abel Cowan, Thomas Craige, Jacob Holshouser and J. Jamison, of Rowan; John P. Mabry, Henry R. Dusenberry, Joseph Spurgen, L. Wood and H. Ledford, of Davidson; Oliver Wiley, J. Allen, Eli W. Christian, Daniel Freeman and J. W. Worth, of Montgomery; and C. Harbin, Joseph Hanes, J. Houser, Thomas Ratledge and James Cook of Davie, be appointed a Committee to make a nomination of Elector for this District, in case from any unforeseen cause we should not be able to avail ourselves of the present nomination.

On motion of J. F. Martin of Davie,

Resolved, That the Chair appoint a Committee of one from each county, to inform David F. Caldwell of his nomination, and request him in the name of this Convention to visit the most public parts of this District and address the citizens. Whereupon, the Chairman appointed James F. Martin of Davie, Charles Brummell of Davidson, Eli Harriss of Montgomery, and H. C. Jones of Rowan.

Having concluded the business of the Convention, the Chairman announced the willingness of the meeting to hear any person who might be called upon to address it. Whereupon, there was a general call for N. Boyden, Esq. of Surry, who attending Court, was present. Mr. Boyden rose and addressed the meeting at length, in an able and effective manner, being frequently interrupted by the plaudits of his audience.

Upon his conclusion, the following resolution was offered by E. F. Lilly of Montgomery, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to Mr. Boyden for the able and patriotic manner in which he responded to the call of the meeting, and that he be earnestly requested to furnish a copy of his speech for publication.

On motion of A. Williams of Davidson,

Resolved, That the Whig papers throughout the State as well as in this place, be requested to publish the proceedings of this Convention.

Whereupon, the Convention adjourned.

C. HARBIN, *Chairman.*

JOHN B. LORD,
CHAS. L. PAYNE,
J. H. MONTGOMERY,
E. F. LILLY,

} *Secretaries.*

FROM THE CHERAW GAZETTE.

HARRISON AND TYLER MEETING.

Agreeably to public notice in the Farmers' Gazette of last week, a large and respectable meeting of citizens of Cheraw and the neighborhood convened in the Town Hall on Saturday, the 2d instant.

On motion of Dr. Hopton, Col. David S. Harllee was called to the Chair, and J. A. Inglis appointed Secretary.

The Chairman in a brief and pertinent address stated the object of the meeting; whereupon it was, on motion,

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed by the Chair to draft Resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, and B. Franklin Pegues, Dr. A. Hopton, J. A. Inglis, Jos. Hervey and Charles Vanderford, were appointed such committee.

The committee, after retiring for a short time, reported the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were supported by Mr. B. Franklin Pegues and Dr. A. Hopton, in interesting and spirited addresses, and unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, The construction of our National Constitution was eminently designed to test the theory of freemen, "*That the people are able to govern themselves*,"—and it is essential to the full and fair operation of the experiment, that every citizen should constantly and honestly exercise all that influence in the Government with which the constitution invests him; and whereas, this is chiefly to be done by the choice of proper persons to make and administer the laws:

Therefore Resolved, That the approach of the period when a Chief Magistrate of the Nation is to be selected, is a proper occasion for the people to meet in assemblies, to scrutinize the measures of the Administration which is about to terminate; to consider the doctrines of the party that has been in the ascendant, and to seek such information as shall qualify them for the important duty they must speedily discharge at the ballot box.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the embarrassment and distress which, at the present time, affect more or less every class in society are justly attributed, in great part if not entirely, to the Government; not from any inherent defect in it, but from the policy which has been pursued by those chosen to administer the constitution, in violation of its true spirit; and obstinately and unfeelingly persevered in, in opposition to the repeatedly declared wishes of the people, in disregard of experience, and in mockery of the mischief and ruin thereby produced.

Resolved, That, let others theorize as they will, the facts, that the very interest in which the country most severely suffers, is that with which the favorite measures of the Administration have interfered, and that until that interference, no interest was more prosperous; satisfies us, that the Administration are chargeable with the production of this suffering.

Resolved, That, without enumerating in detail all the doctrines and measures of the Party now in power which we regard as objectionable—the manifest determination to perpetuate their power by a corrupt interference with the freedom of elections—the disposition to bring the other Branches of the Government in subjection to the Executive, thus rendering of no effect, the system of checks and balances which was so admirably contrived by the wisdom and ingenuity of our Forefathers, and is essential to the preservation of our Free Institutions—but chiefly, the "*Sub-Treasury*," their favorite measure upon which they have themselves taken issue with their opponents before the country, furnish sufficient reasons why we should rejoice at, and participate in, the conviction which is spreading and deepening among the people that there must be a change of rulers.

Resolved, That in the distinguished citizen who has been nominated for the Chief Magistracy in opposition to the present incumbent, we recognize one born amid the scenes of the revolution; educated in the Republican simplicity and sentiments of the period immediately succeeding it, and in close intimacy with some of its prominent actors; one who has enjoyed the example and the confidence of Washington, Jefferson, and Madison: who, in repeated engagements with the foes of his country, has shewn himself an ardent Patriot and a brave, generous, and compassionate soldier; in various civil offices has manifested a sound judgment, an intimate acquaintance with the true theory of our Government, and a high order of talents; who has passed through all the variety of circumstances in which he has been placed with unimpeached integrity and honor, and against whom the bitterest party hatred has not yet charged any thing positively wrong.

Resolved, That we know John Tyler of Virginia, as a disciple of the right political school, and, in all respects, qualified to discharge the office for which he has been nominated.

Resolved, That, with these views, we concur in the Nominations of the Harrisburg Convention, and will yield them, in all practicable and proper methods, our hearty support; in the fullest confidence, that, if successful, the Government will be restored to its proper and legitimate operations, and the country to its former prosperity, so soon as the causes which have been at work for the last eight or ten years can be counteracted.

Resolved, That, while with unfeigned regret we contemplate the fact, that the delegation in Congress from this State, in almost unbroken phalanx, sustain the injurious measures of the Administration, we regard with lively satisfaction the course of the Hon.

WILLIAM C. PRESTON, in the Senate, and the Hon. WADDY THOMPSON, in the House of Representatives; and would earnestly commend to the attention of our Fellow-citizens the recently published address of the latter gentleman to his constituents.

Resolved, That we have learned, with great satisfaction, the recent movement of the friends of HARRISON and TYLER in the city of Charleston, and concur in the nominations, made by that meeting, of Delegates on behalf of the State to the Convention of Whig Young Men which is to meet in Baltimore on Monday next.

On motion of Col. D. S. Harllee, it was

Resolved, That we will not support for the State Legislature at the approaching election any gentleman who will not pledge himself to use all his influence to oppose the election of Martin Van Buren to the Presidency.

On motion of B. F. Pegues, Esq.

Resolved, That when this meeting adjourn, it adjourn to meet again at this place on the third Saturday of the present month, at 12 o'clock M., and that the citizens of the District friendly to the election of Harrison and Tyler, be requested to attend.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the "Farmers' Gazette," "Charleston Courier" and "Fayetteville Observer."

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the Hon. W. C. Preston, and the Hon. Waddy Thompson.

The meeting then adjourned.

D. S. HARLLEE, *Chairman*.

JOHN A. INGLIS, *Secretary*.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a numerous meeting of the Whigs of Bladen, at the Court house in Elizabeth Town, on the 5th inst., John B. Brown, Esq. was called to the chair, and H. Richardson and Duncan Cromartie acted as Secretaries. After the meeting had been addressed in lucid and argumentative speeches, by Messrs. Daniel B. Baker, Thomas C. Miller, and Isaac Wright, it was

Resolved, that two out of each Captain's district should be appointed as a committee of vigilance; whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed —Capt. J. W. Russ, Jonah Russ; P. Cromartie, Richd. Cromartie; Dr. John S. Richardson, John Smith; Col. A. J. Byrne, Danl. Patterson; Richd. S. Gillespie, Thomas Smith; George Gillespie, David Lewis; H. F. Shipman, W. D. McNeill; Saltar Johnson, N. McDougal; J. O. Daniel, and Joseph Gillespie.

On motion it was *Resolved*, that George Cromartie be recommended as a suitable Whig candidate for the Commons.

On motion it was *Resolved*, that we yield a hearty and cordial concurrence in the nomination of Gov. John Owen, as a candidate for this Senatorial district, and of Mr. Daniel B. Baker as an Elector for this district.

On motion it was *Resolved*, that these proceedings be published in the Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Chronicle, and Wilmington Advertiser.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

CINCINNATI, May 6, 1840.

General Harrison came up to the city yesterday from the North Bend, and I met him this morning at early sunrise walking through the streets of Cincinnati for health and exercise, as he always rises at day break, and is abroad with the first light of the sun. He is in excellent health and spirits, and the news that old Virginia, the home of his fathers, is getting again upon the true Republican track, has afforded him not a little gratification. A man of Gen. Harrison's habits of life but grows hardier as he grows older. A frame indurated by work and exposure may wear out, but it cannot rust out.

The General, I am informed, is subject to all the requisitions upon a man's time and patience any man may expect to have who is put up for a high office in this country; but he bears all with so much equanimity and prudence, that the discharge of the new duties his position imposes upon him but seems to afford him gratification rather than annoyment. His house, which is on the great highway of the Ohio, is often visited by all the passengers of the steamboats passing—the passengers insisting upon a stop to shake hands with the old chief, and the captains generally gratifying them. This kind of congratulation, it is true, is not unpleasant, but it is a serious drawback upon a man's time who has only a farm from which to earn his livelihood.

One of the worst and most contemptible annoyments, however, that is ever played off upon a public man, is, I am informed, now put upon Gen. Harrison by some of the party in power, underlings though, I presume, for whom the party ought not to be accountable, though the act is an indication of the spirit within it. Anonymous letters addressed to him, bundles even, taxed with heavy postage, come to "North Bend," "Cleves," and Cincinnati," in which there are often insults and abuse, and, not unfrequently, the most impertinent questions put, as to what *he* thinks of the most ridiculous things in the world, which have no possible connexion with politics or government. If all even of the letters which assume to have names to them could be answered, it would take the whole surplus produce of his farm to pay the salaries of secretaries to answer them, for it is impossible for the General, unless he abandons the plough and the field, (and even then impossible,) to do it.

It is a fact worthy of remark, that, hot as politics are in this part of the country, the personal and military character of Gen. Harrison is let alone. Here, as elsewhere, they began with "the coward" and "the granny," but it worked fatally for the users of these words. The rule, now, of the Administration electioneerers is to say as little as possible about Gen. Harrison, and as much as possible about Gen. Jackson. As indicative of the spirit hereabout, I was curiously struck by some anecdotes of an Irishman in a county near here, who is a Van Buren man, but who served with Gen. Harrison at the Thames and elsewhere. When any of his political friends call Gen. Harrison "a coward," he thrashes them without the least ceremony, unless they take it back, and say they are sorry, and the consequence has been that he has had some half dozen hard fights—so that the probability is his own party will beat him into Harrisonism before the election comes round.

A Sign.—A backwoodsman of the Far West who keeps a "Traveller's Rest," has this announcement inscribed over the clap-board door of his Log Cabin:

We have in store for Travellers,—
Oats and chops for the horse; and for the rider,
Hog, hominny and hard cider.
The politics of Harrison
Rules this little garrison.
Those of Van Buren
Is beyond all endurin'.

The people will certify to the truth of this declaration of the honest pioneer in good season.

Correspondence of the Petersburg Intelligencer.

The voice of Virginia, spoken in favor of Harrison, has nailed to the counter forever the slanders which have been heaped upon him. Can he be an Abolitionist, when Virginia, the largest Slave-holding State in the Union, has given in her adherence to him? Can he be a Bank-man, a Tariff-man, Internal Improvement-man, in a word, the black cockade Federalist which his enemies have charged him with being, when old republican States' Rights Virginia has come forward to his support? These questions, continually asked and pressed upon the friends of the Administration, put them completely *hors de combat*, and expose to the most inconsiderate and shallow-pated, the disingenuous and unmanly means which have been used to defeat the Whig candidate.

"The Editor of the *Courier* said, the other day, that Gen. Harrison had suffered martyrdom, on account of his vote on the admission of Missouri."

Charleston Mercury, May 13, 1840.

Remarks of the Charleston Courier.

Yes! We did say so—and said so with perfect truth. However opposed to slavery, in the abstract, no man, in our whole country, has more openly and consistently maintained the principle of non interference with the slave institutions of the South, and denounced the Abolitionists, than Gen. Harrison. But, we do justice to Gen. H., on this subject, without advocating his pretensions to the Presidency. The *Mercury*, however, *preceded* us long since, in this matter, and made it a ground of *advocating* Harrison's pretensions to the Presidency, against Mr. Van Buren, whom it then unjustly denounced as an Abolitionist. The change of the *Mercury* has nothing to warrant it—both Mr. Van Buren and Gen. Harrison remaining *in statu quo*, except that Gen. H's anti-abolition views, by means of his Vincennes' speech and letters, are better known now, than they were then—and except, that Gen. H. was then a candidate for the Presidency, on the same ticket with Francis Granger, of New York, a strong anti-slavery man, for Vice President; whereas, Gen. H. now stands, side by side, with John Tyler, of Virginia, as staunch a Southerner as ever breathed. We can never consent to mingle the slave question with mere party politics—the interest concerned is too momentous and vital to be jeoparded in a mere political gan e.

From the Mercury, of 1836.

"Against Harrison, are objected his former course on Internal Improvement and the Tariff, and some expressions on the subject of slavery, made some time since; also his supposed connexion with the fast expiring National Republican party. It must be decided by our people, whether these are overbalanced *by his disinterested and self-sacrificing alliance with the South on the Missouri quest on, his vote in favour of slavery in the Arkansas*, and his recent declaration, that he is with the South on the subject of slavery—on the question of the Tariff, and in our general policy. He is without the claim, which Judge White has, of being a Southern man, but between either of these two, and Martin Van Buren, it is certain our Legislature will not hesitate a moment."

FROM THE LEXINGTON (KY.) INTELLIGENCER.

FACTS FROM HISTORY.

We take great pleasure in presenting to our readers the following extracts of two *Original Documents* now in our possession, which were found among the papers of the late Governor Scott of Kentucky, and politely handed to us by a highly respectable gentleman of this city, who is connected to our late gallant Governor by marriage. Those who have seen the Declaration of Independence, (and what American has not?) will instantly recognize the handwriting of Benjamin Harrison, Esq., one of the signers of that sacred instrument, affixed to his letter to General Scott, which we now copy. This letter proves a fact, of which we were not before apprised, that Gen. William Henry Harrison first entered the service of his country as a PRIVATE SOLDIER.

Extract of a letter from Benj. Harrison, Esq., to Major Charles Scott, dated

"OCTOBER 10, 1793.

"*Dear Sir:*—And now, before I take my leave, permit me to tell you, my son, a youth of nineteen years of age, I have sent forward in the character of a private soldier under Captain Rollins. His youth and inexperience, I make no doubt, will stand in need of your friendship, therefore, I pray you, *teach him the duties of his station*, and if any accident should happen to him, pay some attention to him.

"Your obedient and humble serv't,

"BENJ. HARRISON."

It seems that young Harrison's merits soon caused his promotion by Gen. Washington, as will appear from the following extract of Gen. Wayne's general orders, dated

"HEAD QUARTERS, }
"Greeneville, Dec. 28, 1793. }

"The Commander-in-chief also requests Major Mills, Captains Butler and De Butts, Lieutenant Harrison and Doctor Scott, to accept of his best thanks for their voluntary aid and services upon this occasion."

"The State is safe for Mr. Van Buren."

So says the Albany Argus, in speaking of Virginia. Considering that the Argus deduces this consolation from the returns of the late elections, giving both branches of the Legislature and a decided majority of the popular vote to the Whigs and Harrison, we are reminded of an anecdote. An Irish cook on board of a ship, having dropped his tea-kettle overboard, ran to the captain to acquaint him with the accident: "Captain, your honor!" said Pat, "is a thing lost when you know where it is?" "No, you fool!" "Well, your honor, thin your tea-kettle is safe, *for it's in the bottom of the sea!*"—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

The Madisonian says that Martin Van Buren has never fought a battle nor made a sacrifice for his country, nor has he ever originated or carried a measure through any Legislature worthy of an eminent Statesman, and yet he has been paid out of the public crib, about one hundred and forty thousand dollars—or at the rate of $5,000 per year for 26 years, from 1814 to 1840, being more than double the annual amount received by Gen. Harrison.

The Latest Humbug.—The editor of the Ohio Statesman publishes certificates of Loco Focos in various parts of the State, to prove that they are Loco Focos still. So many changes are going on, that the Simon Pures have to mark over their collars and send them to the State Printer to be recorded.

The subjoined toast was given at the late celebration in Connecticut:

"*The* NUTMEG *State*—Where shall we find a *grater?*"

From the Richmond Whig.

COL. R. M. JOHNSON.

"In less than three months from this day, you will hear of Col. R. M. Johnson electioneering for Gen'l Harrison—Mark the prediction."

So said a friend to us a few days since. We were, however, incredulous. But in less than twenty-four hours afterwards, we hear that the Colonel and Benton had had *high words* in Washington upon the merits of Old Tippecanoe. The conversation, as reported, was to the effect, that Benton, in the presence of Col. Johnson, in his accustomed vulgar style, pronounced General Harrison a *coward* and a *granny*. The Colonel replied, that he could not reconcile it to his sense of truth and justice to hear such remarks without expressing his dissent. He knew General Harrison well, and he knew him to be neither a coward nor an imbecile, and whoever charged him with being either, stated that which was not true. Benton grew furious, and from his eye-balls flashed the living fire. The Colonel was cool and composed, and maintained that such charges against Gen. Harrison would make him stronger with the people, who knew their falsity.

We are not certain that we fully understand Col. Johnson's present position, since he was thrown overboard by the Baltimore Van Buren Convention. Whether he will, like Mr. Forsyth, refuse to permit his name to be mixed up in the contest, or would hold an office, if he could get it, against the wishes of a majority of his fellow-citizens, time must determine. But there is one circumstance connected with the late *non*-action of the Convention, quite significant to him of the good wishes of his dear friend, Van Buren. A majority of the Convention, exclusive of New York, was in favor of his nomination. The Delegates from that State, who were the mere automata of Van Buren, seeing that Col. J. would be nominated, unless they interposed, stepped forward and gave the casting vote against him.

WASHINGTON, May 12.

The most dissatisfied man here, among the many dissatisfied spirits, is Col. Johnson. There are rumors afloat in regard to him, and his recently expresed opinions of Gen. Harrison. The story is that Thomas H. Benton called General Harrison a coward, and that Colonel Johnson replied that the imputation was unjust, unfounded and false. Thus much I venture to predict, he will say to any man who tells him that General Harrison is a coward. His published opinion of the Honest Old Hero, is the bitterest retort to all the slanders of the pensioned partizans and presses in the pay of the Government. Nothing could be more annoying and there are many who so regard it. This record is among the reasons of an indisposition to nominate the present incumbent.

Correspondence New York Express.

Brilliant Results.—Only four States have voted since the nomination of Gen. Harrison for the Presidency, viz: New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Virginia. In 1836, *all these States voted for Van Buren!*—Now, of the four, New Hampshire *alone* adheres to him. Thus out of 42 Electoral votes, which he received from these States at the last Election, Mr. Van Buren has already lost 35! What earthly chance is there for his re-election? None—none whatever.—*Raleigh Register.*

Convenient Memory.—The facility with which the Administration Candidate for Governor, in this State, *forgets* recent transactions, and *remembers* those of older date, calls to mind the following colloquy:

How is old Mrs. ———, said one neighbor to another? She is very bad off, was the reply, for she has lost *just one-half her memory!* Indeed, said the other, how does it affect her? Why, responded the person interrogated, she *recollects* every cent that is owing to her, but *forgets* every farthing that she owes to others!—*Raleigh Register.*

The United States Circuit Court for this District was opened in this City, on Tuesday last, by Judge Barbour (Judge Potter being absent from sickness.) There was no criminal cases before the Court, and but little civil business. The Court adjourned on Wednesday.—*Raleigh Register.*

The last Baltimore Republican charges that "the strongest recommendation made by the Whigs in favor of their candidate for the Presidency, is to intimate that he keeps constantly fuddled on hard cider." This is the paper whose correspondent first attempted to cast ridicule upon General Harrison as the "Log Cabin and Hard Cider candidate."

NEW ORLEANS, May 9.

AWFUL TORNADO—NATCHEZ DESTROYED.

We are indebted to the captain of steamer Vicksburg for the following melancholy intelligence of the destruction of Natchez:

The devoted city of Natchez was visited with one of the most awful and distressing calamities which it has been our fate to witness. On Wednesday, about 2 o'clock p. m., a dark cloud made its appearance in the south west, preceded by a loud and continued roaring of the winds; as it came on swiftly and with the speed of the wind, it was met by another, which was wafted from directly the oposite point of the compass. A description of the sublime spectacle which ensued is beyond the power of language to convey. At the moment of the concusion large masses of seeming white spray was precipated to the earth, followed by a roaring of the wind as if old Eolus was there guiding and directing the storm. Houses were dismantled of their roofs and then almost immediately levelled to the earth. The air was filled with bricks and large pieces of timber, and even large ox carts were uplifted and thrown hundreds of yards from their original position.

About sixty flatboats lying in port were driven from the shore and sunk. The ferry boat plying between Natchez and the opposite shore, was capsized and sunk, and every one on board is supposed to have perished. The steamboat Hinds was capsized and sunk—crew all lost. The steamer Prairie had her cabin entirely taken off; crew nearly all lost. The two hotels in the city were shaken, one partly, the other entirely to the ground. Almost every house was more or less injured. It is impossible to tell how many were killed, as the streets were filled with large piles of timber, rendering them impassable, and the work of extracting the bodies from the fallen houses was not completed when the Vicksburg left; some fifteen or twenty bodies had been found. It was very difficult to find a landing, as every house under the Hill, except five or six, was blown down, and the river filled with floating fragments of houses and boats.

The court house in Vidalia was levelled to the ground, and the parish judge killed.

Communications.

LEXINGTON, May 14, 1840.

Dear Sir: Our community have been highly excited for several days by the appearance among us of the old "Choctaw Missionary," who succeeded in gulling the people of this District so effectually at the last Congressional Election, by his political humbuggery. Mr. Charles Fisher has left his seat in Congress, abandoned the interest of his constituents, and has made his appearance in this and Rowan county, for the purpose of drilling his political squad, and lecturing the people upon the course they should pursue in the ensuing election. This man professed last Summer to be no *no party* man, and told the people all over the District they felt too deep an interest in the Presidential contest. He now comes home upon his pay of $8 per day, and mileage I suppose also, and harangues the people upon this very subject; and, strange to tell, is advocating the re-election of Martin Van Buren, a man whom he heretofore denounced in unmeasured terms; but forsooth says he, "Mr. Van Buren has changed his principles." If this be true, I should like to know what has caused the change, and when it took place, and why it is that so many of the Whigs of this District who supported Mr. Fisher last year, have now declared against him. For an evidence of this change, I refer you to the Whig Electoral meeting held in Salisbury on the 5th inst. Out of the 48 Delegates who answered to their names in that meeting from Rowan, 22 are admitted to have been Fisher's supporters at the last election, and of those present from this county, 22 in number, 15 of them supported him last election, and now denounce him as a *political turncoat* and *deserter* of his *friends* and *principles*.

So strong is the current of public sentiment about here in favour of the Harrisburg nominee, that Fisher thought it prudent to elude a reply by calling around him the few of the faithful that he could drum up, and address a Van Buren meeting, and so cold was his reception in Rowan, that in his speech at Salisbury he said "I am no Van Buren man;" and spoke of the Army proposition as the "foolish suggestion of a fool." You may rest assured that Fisher cannot carry this District into the ranks of the spoilers. I understand that three gentlemen of Davie, who were put on the Van Buren committee of vigilance on the 6th inst., have ordered a *retraxit*, and now denounce Fisher and all his plots.

Fisher made a speech of about 2½ hours at this place on yesterday, to a large number of the people of Davidson, who had been called together by business at Court and a public notice for the people to attend and hear their Representative in Congress explain the object of his extraordinary mission home at so unusual a season; but behold, when a crowd had assembled, a party meeting was organized, and the Member of Congress, who had been dragged from *his bed* in Washington, and *fined* for *deserting his post*, made a party speech in support of resolutions highly complimentary to Martin Van Buren and denunciatory of Gen. Harrison. After he finished his speech, a vote on the adoption of the resolutions was taken, and the nays carried; a pause ensued, and it became necessary to try it again. The yeas were still very weak, but those opposed did not vote the second time. After the business of the meeting was finished, and an adjournment *sine die*, Mr. Charles Brummell called the attention of the people and had proceeded about an hour in an animated and logical address, and so effectually exposed the corruptions of the party in power, that the Vans became alarmed and Mr. Fisher commenced interrupting him, and was followed by Dr. W. R. Holt and others, who, conscious their cause could only be sustained by gag law and humbuggery, continued their interruption so incessantly that Mr. Brummell closed his remarks before he had spoke half so long as Fisher's first speech. As soon as he stopped, Fisher commenced again and spoke till dark.

This District was hoodwinked last Summer, it cannot be soon again. Morehead and Harrison are our men. ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

AGRICULTURAL.

Mr. Editor: Though your paper contains habitually abundance that is valuable, especially to the farmer, circumstances lately occurring will compel you to devote more space in your columns to the *Agricultural Department*. What those circumstances are, I will briefly tell you, and then furnish you with an Agricultural notice that will perhaps be acceptable at this season.

At the time of the Whig meeting in Salisbury for the nomination of an Elector, numbers from Montgomery flocked to the Office of the Western Carolinian to stop their paper. The crowd was so dense at one time that the editor murmured something about *Combination*. But yielding with good grace to an unavoidable fate, he confessed at length that the politics of his paper could not be very palatable to a Whig. But, gentlemen, exclaimed he, what will you do for *Agricultural information?* One answered he would try and get it by ploughing; another said he would look to the *Fayetteville Observer* and *Salisbury Watchman*. Then receipts were drawn fast, and no further attempt was made at retaining subscribers.

Now, as you and the gentlemen of the Salisbury Watchman will be looked to hereafter for *Agricultural information*, I address to you the following hint concerning the preservation of Bees:

Hundreds of bee-hives are rendered yearly by the *Worm* as worthless to their owners as the offices of defaulting receivers are to the people. The preservative from corrupt agents, founded on a knowledge of their nature, is, however, well known; but the natural history of the bee-worm seems to be as little known in this part of the country as the true remedy against its ravages. The *worm* is a caterpillar, which has as strong a predilection for comb as the sub-treasurers have for gold and silver. In the midst of it the worm finds a pleasing temperature and the means of its multiplication and growth. The contents of the hives would soon be totally destroyed if the bees themselves did not labour against the evil in such a manner that only those hives are invaded which are not well guarded or otherwise on the decline.

The parent butterfly of this vermin appears about the hives, in this climate, as early as March. It is of the genus which move only in a moderate light. Its wings are horizontally spread over its body, of a soiled gray with blackish spots. Light dazzles it, and it remains motionless where day has overtaken it. It insinuates itself into the hive by favour of a mere glimmer, and deposites its eggs against the comb. From every egg is hatched a *naked* caterpillar, of a *dirty* white, with a brown scaly head.—This surrounds itself with a silky sheath, glued to the wax, where it finds its food by protruding its head. This vermin having attained its full growth, undergoes the usual transformations. It leaves the plundered vaults that supplied its extravagance; retires into a snug corner of the hive; spins itself a white cocoon, out of which it comes a butterfly, to begin again the work of propagation.

Observation has amply proved, that the butterfly penetrates into all the hives, strong or feeble, by means of its quick progression,—for it depends more on its legs than its wings; that the caterpillar hatched from the egg grows only during that season when, the bees having nothing to stimulate their watchfulness, remain inactive; that when the bees find them out they glue them all over with a material as tenacious as the censures of an injured people, but which does not prevent their escape; that in the Spring, at the period of the greatest fecundity of an active queen, they tear off the greater part of the moths and carry them out of the hive;—in fine, that in hives with barren or sluggish queens, the worm soon takes possession of the whole edifice.

Now this history of the bee-worm will naturally lead to a remedy for its destruction. It has been advised to light torches and let the butterflies consume themselves in them. But this would have to be continued too long, and, like an ardent, enlightening press, would shine and burn in vain against a great many. But as the moth only gains the ascendancy in hives with inactive bees and worthless queens, the true remedy is to give the *incumbent queen* a more fitting successor, and to arouse the activity of the bees by some agent. One of the most effectual of those that have ever been tried, is a fumigation with the powder I will directly describe. Should the activity of the bees not be heightened by these means, the hive is doomed to perish;—so much so that no hive ought to be suffered to remain inactive more than four weeks.

The fumigation alluded to is made with a powder composed of two parts of *Gum-benzoin* and one part of *solid Storax*. It has been extensively tried in France, and we find it mentioned in books of a very early date.

It can hardly be believed, before having tried it, how delighted the bees are with the fumes of that powder thinly scattered over a few live coals. It is to them like the voice of patriots to a free people. Hold it near the hive, and the bees, to enjoy the fumes, will come down thick; yes, thick as the applauding crowd around H. C. Jones and Squire Boyden on the 5th of May at Salisbury. Let your hive be fumigated with it when about to save a swarm, and the bees will delight to dwell in it. If a swarm be about to depart, put the fuming shovel or pan under a tree or a bush and the bees will certainly settle on that bush or tree, and express their pleasure by agitating their wings. Fumigate the hives occasionally, and you will at once promote the health and activity of the bees, and actually destroy the vermin, on whom it operates as public opinion on a perverse administration. The very eggs of the vermin will be enveloped in the common destruction.

A different remedy had been proposed against the bee-worm in the Western Carolinian, and which was affirmed to be never-failing. According to that *Agricultural oracle*, place your hives on a layer of earth and the worm will not interrupt them. Trial has been made by intelligent men,—for all the remedy was altogether inconsistent with the natural history of both the worm and the bee. But behold! the bees took as great an aversion to the hives as the moth was expected to do, and the cleanly insects left a place where experimenters had so polluted their homes. So, sure enough, the remedy never fails,—Put filth under a hive, and the bees themselves will leave it;—honey and wax becoming scarce, there will be no worms. The bees will desert such a hive, as the Whigs do newspapers settled on Loco Focoism, and the moth itself will dread it as the Loco Focos dread clean hands and empty pockets.

If your own original matter should not crowd out of your agricultural columns such as the above, I insist on your giving publicity to a remedy which is founded on repeated experience, for all it is offered under the appearance of a mere burlesque.

Montgomery county, May 11, 1840.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

NORTH CAROLINA.

☞ For evidence of the state of feeling in Mr. Fisher's District, see Communications.

PENNSYLVANIA.

If any one has doubted how the Key Stone State will vote in November next, let him mark the following sign.

Our readers will recollect that Mr. McElwee, a leading Tory member of the Legislature, from Bedford county, was expelled six weeks ago for spitting in a fellow member's face. He had been elected last Fall by 300 majority. An election to fill the vacancy took place on the 6th inst., and Maj. Daniel Washabaugh (Whig,) was elected, by a majority of 628 votes over McDonald, the Van Buren candidate! This shows a Whig gain since October, (or rather since Harrison was nominated, of 928 votes. Washabaugh received 1900, McDonald 1272 votes.

The following extract from the Harrisburg Tory organ will show how unexpectedly this blow has fallen upon the party:—

From the Keystone of May 6.

Bedford County.—The special election in Bedford county for a member of Assembly takes place to-day. The Democrats [Locos] have nominated William McDonald, and the Whigs have nominated Daniel Washabaugh.

We have *no doubt* but that Mr. McDonald *will be triumphantly elected*. A friend at our elbow says his majority will be over 200.

Van Buren's majority in the whole State in 1836, was only 4384. Does any one doubt that Harrison will get Pennsylvania!

GEORGIA.—No more striking evidence of the power of an independent and honest Press, has ever come under our observation, than is now afforded by the State of Georgia. Four months ago, the great States Rights Convention of Georgia, in utter detestation of the character of Van Buren's administration, and as utter ignorance of the character of Gen. Harrison, solemnly resolved that they would support neither Van Buren nor Harrison. The leading presses of that State supported that resolution, and placed the name of Gov. Troup before the people as their candidate for President. A few, however, and among them, the Augusta Sentinel, and the Macon Messenger, entered zealously into a canvass of the claims of Gen. Harrison, and what is the result? Why an enthusiasm unparalleled in that State has been awakened. It has spread from one end of the State to the other; from the mountains to the sea-board. The Milledgeville Recorder, and Georgia Journal, leading Troup papers, have hauled down that flag, and go for Harrison and Tyler. A State Rights Convention is about to assemble, by which it is certain that Harrison will be formally nominated, and Georgia will be found gallantly ranged by the side of Virginia and North Carolina in support of the old Hero.

Among the leading supporters of Harrison and Tyler, is Judge John McPherson Berrien, of Savannah, who knows them both well, having served with both in Congress. Judge Berrien was Gen. Jackson's first Attorney General, and is one of the purest men living.

At the great Harrison meeting lately held in Columbus, Geo., Gen. DANIEL MCDOUGALD, K. McKenzie, and Dr. Chipley, who have been leading Union and Van Buren men, took an active part for Harrison. Gen. McDougald is a native of Cumberland County, N. C., but has been for a number of years a resident of Columbus, where he has acquired a deservedly high character, and great personal and political influence. Many of the Union party are abandoning the Administration.

A letter from a leading and influential citizen of Tatnall county, Georgia, under date of the 2d of May, says: "I go for General Harrison. I think he will get the vote of Georgia without the crack of a whip."

Every hour brings us the action of the people in the several counties, in relation to the June Convention. Out with Van, and in with Harrison, seems to be the sentiment, from the mountains to the sea. Georgia is aroused once more, and will, beyond doubt, do her duty.—*Georgia Recorder.*

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Observer, dated

"MOBILE, Ala., May 2, 1840.

"The Whigs of Alabama are in high spirits, and confident of carrying the State for "Old Tip."

A letter from a gentleman of intelligence and observation in the South says, under date of May 7: "I have just returned from Alabama, and, from what I saw and heard, I have no doubt but Harrison *will carry that State by a very large and triumphant majority.*"

VIRGINIA.—The three counties, not heard from in our last, have retured Administration members, as was expected. The Richmond Compiler, *a neutral paper*, gives a list of all the members elected, corresponding with the list published by the Whig, viz: 88 Whigs, (including 1 Impracticable Whig,) and 78 Vans. The Tory papers pretend that the Whig majority is only 1. The public can judge whether a neutral paper is more to be relied on than those who feel that the loss of Virginia is fatal to them, and therefore endeavor to keep up appearances.

Three of the Van Buren Electors in Tennessee have refused to act—two because they have no "documents" to sustain the Administration; and the third without assigning any cause.

Albert G. Hawes, late Van Buren candidate for Governor of Kentucky, has come out for Harrison.

We learn from Washington that it is known there that Gov. Cass is in favor of the election of his old Fellow-Soldier, Gen. Harrison. The followers of Van Buren are clamorous for his return, but the little man dare not "take the responsibility."

The Philadelphia American Sentinel, an administration print, alludes to the great Harrison Convention at Baltimore, and says:

"History mentions no such gathering of people since that in the Camp de Mars to swear to the Constitution. Whether we speak of the numbers present, their boundless enthusiasm, or the vast territory from the most distant points of which they assembled, we may, as chroniclers of passing events, mention it as a surpassing pageant, and a thrilling demonstration of the intensity of that feeling which animates the supporters of Gen. Harrison."

IMPROVEMENT OF MANNERS.—The Petersburg Intelligencer states, on the authority of a gentleman from Washington, that the officers in the different Departments are becoming quite polite to persons who have public business to transact with them. This is one of the signs of the times. For years past, there have been loud complaints of rudeness and indifference to the wants of persons whose business called them to the Departments. The insolence of office is about to be rebuked by the election of Harrison, and the incumbents feel that to retain their places, they must learn to do their duty.

MR. LINCOLN, *of Mass.*—The Tory papers are highly delighted with the speech of this gentleman, (who is Whig,) in defence of some of the appropriations for the President's Furniture. They publish it with high approbation; but we do not find in any of them the following remarks, as delivered by Mr. Lincoln, and contained in the Intelligencer's report of his speech:—

"Mr. L. commented with great severity on the conduct of the Secretary in this matter, declaring that, should this amendment fail, he never would vote another dollar for that [the Treasury] building. If the chairman chose to stop the work, let the responsibility be on his own head. If there was a change of administration on the 4th of March next, as he trusted in God there would be, he would vote one more appropriation for this building, and that should be to fix on the front of it a tablet, and inscribe thereon, in large letters, the word 'sub-Treasury,' and then let the building stand without ends, without a colonnade, without a roof, without access or recess—with no stairs to the upper story, and no light in the lower, and it would remain to posterity an appropriate monument of the Van Buren sub-Treasury Administration."

The Steamer *Camden* was snagged and sunk about 10 miles below the town of Camden, S. C. on the 30th ult. She filled with water, broke in the middle, and is therefore a total loss. She had 233 bales of cotton on board, and a quantity of yarn and osnaburgs, from the DeKalb Factory at Camden, most of which is probably greatly damaged. The Camden had been snagged and sunk on her former trip, and the Journal expresses a fear, that the steam boat navigation of that river will have to be abandoned.

Extract of a letter from Montgomery County.

"Immense rains have fallen for the last twenty four hours, which I hope will destroy the Van Buren lice, (or chince bug) so destructive to our Wheat crops."

The Teller of the Virginia Bank, who absconded some weeks ago, on account of the deficiency of $540,000, has returned voluntarily to Richmond, from Canada, and given himself up. This has greatly gratified his friends, who contend that he neither used any of the missing funds, nor carried any off with him. He will of course make a full explanation of the mysterious affair, and was, at the last accounts, under examination as a witness in the trial of Green.

BRANDON BANK.

The Vicksburg Sentinel says, that Wm. H. Shelton, President of the Brandon Bank, and Samuel M. Puckett and Richard Hobson, Directors of that institution, have left Mississippi for Texas. They took with them 300 negroes. Shelton armed fifty of his negroes, and procured ten armed white men, to enable them to force their way out of the State. The others withdrew in the night. The Marshal went in pursuit but could not overtake them.

[This Brandon Bank was a Tory concern, chartered by a Tory Legislature. The Whigs have not chartered a single Bank in Mississippi.]

These are truly *stirring* times in the political world. Society has never before been so thoroughly stirred up—to the very dregs—as at present, throughout the country. All classses combine in this stirring operation. Administration men are stirring; whigs are stirring; patriots are stirring; farmers are stirring; office-holders are stirring; and finally and lastly, sub-treasurers are stirring, as fast as their legs can carry them.

Greensborough Patriot.

The papers are putting forth pictures of General Harrison richly caparisoned and mounted upon a blooded charger. We advise the Standard to be even with them, and get an engraving of Van Buren mounted on a sheep!—*Beacon and Omnibus.*

According to the Vicksburg Sentinel, two of the banks of that place commenced paying specie on their $5 notes on the 1st inst. A flat-boatman, it is said, was reconnoitering on one of the streets, and seeing an unusual intercourse between the Vicksburg bank and the *sovereigns*, he inquired the cause; and being informed that they were paying specie, he soon walked in, and looking round at what he considered as little short of one of Prince Hohenloe's miracles, he stepped up to the paying teller, who was shelling out the rhino, and whispered to him thus:—"Do you think your bank will hold out till I run down to my boat and bring up a five dollar bill!" "Yes," says the teller, looking savagely at the hoosier, "until you go to —— and back again!"

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1840.

"ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM—THE INTEGRITY OF THE PUBLIC SERVANTS—THE SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC MONEY—AND THE GENERAL GOOD OF THE PEOPLE."

WHIG CANDIDATES.—In Rowan, Samuel Ribelin for Senate; H. C. Jones, Isaac Burns, Francis Williams, for Commons.

In Davidson, Alfred Hargrave for Senate; B. L. Beall and Charles Brummell for Commons.

In Bladen, Columbus and Brunswick, John Owen for Senate. He is opposed by Robert Melvin, Tory.

In Bladen, George Cromartie for Commons; opposed by George W. Bannerman, Tory.

In Columbus, Col. Josiah Maultsby for Commons; opposed by Absalom Powell, Tory.

(Some of these gentlemen may object to being called Tories; but they are full as well entitled to that appellation, as Gov. Owen, Mr. Cromartie and Col. Maultsby are to that of Federalist, applied to them by the Carolinian.)

Rutherford County.—The following strong Whig Ticket has been brought out in Rutherford county, and its success, we learn, is certain: For the Senate, Col. John Gray Bynum—For the Commons, Dr. W. J. Miller, William E. Mills, and Col. Thomas Jefferson.

AMOS KENDALL has resigned! For this and all other blessings, we are thankful!

He makes strong professions of unchanged devotion to the administration and its measures; and takes charge of the Extra Globe, no doubt with a hope of staying the downward tendency of the party.

Washington has been full of rumors of other resignations and removals, indicating a breaking up of the Cabinet. It is said that Woodbury and Forsyth want to resign, the former to go abroad as Minister; and that 68 Administration members of Congress have written to the President, asking him to remove Paulding from the Navy Department. See, in another column, an account of the quarrel between Col. Benton and the Vice President.

From the National Intelligencer.

"A new move on the political chess-board."—*Ritchie.*

It is announced in Monday night's Globe that Amos Kendall has resigned the office of Postmaster General; the resignation to take effect as soon as a successor shall be appointed. In a separate article in the Globe, under his own signature, Mr. K. states that he retires on account of ill-health; and that, as he has not accumulated wealth in his office, he has arranged to undertake the editorship of the *Extra Globe* until November—that is, until the Presidential election—"if such a number of subscribers shall be obtained as will warrant the step." This latter announciation seems to discountenance the rumor circulated on Monday that the retiring Postmaster is to go out as Minister to Spain—at least before November.

From the Intelligencer of May 14th.

The office of Postmaster General of the United States, just resigned by Mr. Kendall, is understood to have been offered to Ex-Senator Niles, of Connecticut, the defeated candidate for Governor of that State at the late election.

The office is said to have been first offered to General ARMSTRONG, Postmaster for the city of Nashville, (now on a visit to this city,) and to have been declined by him. In our opinion, he will be a bold man who accepts it under present circumstances.

The North Carolinian says it has the "original letter," said to have been written by a committee at Cincinnati to Messrs. Terry, Cole and Sinclair. It may have an "original letter," but that letter may never have been written by such a committee. There has been so much trickery and fraud in this District within the last twelve months, brought to bear against the Whig party, and so much careful concealment in regard to the correspondence in question, that the Whigs of Anson may well be suspicious. If a letter may be altered to suit circumstances, (a thing which has been done several times,) why may not one be made up! If a man may be made to say exactly the reverse of what he did say, by clipping a sentence in the middle, why may it not be done by manufacturing a sentence out and out! These are but one step more, and when the first is taken, the second usually follows as a matter of course. In the language of the communication in our last, the letter *may* be genuine, but we doubt it.

But the Carolinian says, that the Whigs of Anson "are ashamed to get the answer, (of the committee,) or to publish it, if they have it." The following letter, which was sent to us from Anson county, and which we take the liberty to publish, will put that matter to rest:—

WASHINGTON, April 17, 1840.

Dear Sir: Some time ago, in pursuance of your request, I addressed a line to J. C. Wright, Esq., of Cincinnati, Ohio, enclosing your letter to him, asking for a copy of the correspondence between some of the Wadesborough Van Buren men and Gen. Harrison, or some of his friends, &c.

I received, on yesterday, an answer from Mr. Wright, with a copy of the Wadesborough letter, containing the interrogatories, a copy of which you will see on next page. Mr. Wright states that this Wadesborough letter, with a great many others addressed to Gen. Harrison by the tools and minions of the administration, to draw the General into a correspondence, that they might cavil at and betray him, were handed over by him, (not having time to reply to them himself) to the Whig Committee of that Congressional District, to answer in accordance with his sentiments, which they well knew; and that there was, he believes, a reply made to this Wadesborough letter; but not being able to see the Secretary before he wrote, he did not know whether they retained a copy;—he had not found one, though he found a copy of the interrogatories, which he has sent. But he says if an answer were sent, it contains nothing which they wish concealed, "however treacherous may be the conduct of those who received it, and are using it without leave in a covert way."

Respectfully, E. DEBERRY.

To THOMAS WADDILL Jr., Esq.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.—Look out for a nomination of some Tory in this State as a candidate for the Vice Presidency.

The Standard says, "Virginia is for Van Buren, and no mistake." No. "No *mistake*," but a most unblushing *fib*.

The Standard hits some of its friends hard in the following sentence which we extract from that paper of Wednesday last:—

Are not their *Lawyers*, and *Judges*, and *Bank Attorneys*, traversing the States, electioneering to deceive the people *every* where!"

Very severe, but true. Witness *Lawyer* Strange, *Judge* Strange, *Bank Attorney* Strange; &c. &c. &c.

O. K.—*Another Definition.*—"Off to Kinderhook."

John W. Cameron has been appointed Postmaster at Johnsonville, Cumberland county, N. C.; and Alex'r C. McIntosh Postmaster at James's Cross Roads, Iredell county.

BENTON'S NEW HUMBUG.—In our last we noticed briefly the debate which arose on printing 30,000 copies of a document called for by Mr. Benton, in which that worthy and his noble brother of the Treasury Department, endeavor to *figure away* a former official Report of the same Secretary of the Treasury exposing the outrageous extravagance of the Administration for seven years past. The following is the table which is the foundation of that new effort at humbug.

STATEMENT of expenditures of the U. States, from the year 1824 to the year 1839, inclusive, agreeably to a resolution of the Senate of the 24th of April, 1840.

YEARS.	Aggregate amount of all expenditures, or payments of every kind, from the Treasury.	Aggregate amount independent of the payments on account of the public debt, whether funded or unfunded.	Aggregate amount for permanent and ordinary purposes, excluding payments on account of objects either extraordinary or temporary.*
1824	$31,898,538 47	$15,330,144 71	$7,107,892 05
1825	23,585,804 72	11,490,459 94	6,537,671 27
1826	24,103,398 46	13,062,316 27	7,058,872 12
1827	22,656,764 04	12,653,095 65	7,427,175 78
1828	25,459,479 52	13,296,041 45	7,788,394 86
1829	25,044,358 40	12,660,460 62	7,503,204 46
1830	24,585,281 55	13,229,533 33	7,624,827 56
1831	30,038,446 12	13,864,067 90	7,679,412 66
1832	34,356,698 06	16,516,388 77	8,562,650 42
1833	24,257,298 49	22,713,755 11	8,827,095 77
1834	24,601,982 44	18,425,417 25	9,667,797 97
1835	17,573,141 56	17,514,950 28	9,157,490 32
1836	30,868,164 04	30,868,164 04	11,688,987 18
1837	37,265,037 15	37,243,214 24	13,098,321 83
1838	39,455,438 35	33,819,718 08	13,837,594 44
1839	37,129,396 80	25,982,797 75	13,325,800 18

* Such as the public debt, trust funds, indemnities, claims of States for war debts, or three per cents on lands sold, occasional donations in money to objects in the District of Columbia, or otherwise, survey of the coast, taking the census, duties refunded, Exploring Expedition, and materials collected for the gradual improvement of the navy, including improvements at navy yards, durable public buildings of all kinds, bridges and fortifications, all roads, canals, breakwaters, and improvements in rivers and harbors, arming militia and forts, all pensions, except those to invalids, and the purchases of title to lands from Indians, (Indian Department,) the removal of Indians and the wars, with such other payments as may have been made in those years for property lost, or injuries committed during any hostilities. None of these years or columns include any thing on account of the Post Office Department.

The expenditures of 1839 are subject to variation, on the settlement of the Treasurer's accounts for that year, which have not yet reached this office.

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office May 4, 1840.*

To this statement is appended another very long one, specifying the amount paid each year, under all the items enumerated in the note above, beginning with "public debt, trust funds," &c. The aggregate of all these items, and the 3d column above, form the aggregates of the first column.

The object of Mr. Benton has been to produce the impression, that the amounts in the 3d column are those which constitute the real expenditures of the government, and not those in the 2d column. By striking out all of what the party calls "extraordinary" expenditures, they wish to bring down the amount to some reasonable sum. In many instances, those "extraordinary" expenditures are more wasteful and corrupt than any others. As an instance of wastefulness, we may cite the New York Custom House, which has been in progress of building for many years, and will cost, in all, about two millions of dollars. That building was commenced during Jackson's reign; and will be finished under Harrison's inspection. Of corrupt expenditures, may be cited the hire of a Steamboat in Florida, at $300 a day, the government paying the owner, for a few months hire, more than five times the whole value of the boat. And yet such items as these are put down as extraordinary expenditures, for which the Administration is not to be held accountable!

But look at these columns. The first year, 1824, is the last of Mr. Monroe's term; 1825 to 1828 inclusive, John Q. Adams's; 1829 to 1837 Gen. Jackson's; and the last three years Mr. Van Buren's. From 1824 to 1832, there were payments made on account of the public debt—(a debt created during the war with Great Britain)—to the average amount of more than thirteen millions a years. As soon as that debt was paid off, in 1832, the system of extravagance commenced; and the payments from the Treasury in 1833, exclusive of the public debt, swelled at once from 16 to 22 millions.

Look at the first column of the table, and you will find that the payments in the last three years, have actually been greater than in any three years of the time when we were paying more than thirteen millions of dollars a year of debt.

The second column shows the annual amount of expenditures for which the government is *actually responsible* every year. See the enormous sums expended during the last three years. An average of more than thirty-three millions of dollars a year are required for Mr. Van Buren to carry on the government! And it is idle to tell the people that this, that, and the other amount must be subtracted, because it is appropriated to build an extravagant house, or to fit out an extravagant expedition, or to pay party Editors their salaries whilst other persons are employed to perform their duties. This is humbug. The second column contains the actual amount of expenditures exclusive of public debt, and that is the column for which the people should hold the Administration responsible. When we were all battling against Adams, on account of his extravagance, he would have been very willing, doubtless, to have justified himself on the score of "extraordinary appropriations." He would have been ready enough to show, as the third column now states, that he was only liable for seven and a half millions a year; but would his plea have been admitted! Far from it.

But look at the third column. After all the deductions that could be made for "extraordinary expenditures," it actually shows, that Van Buren requires an average sum of nearly thirteen and a half millions of dollars a year, whilst Adams spent but seven millions four hundred thousand dollars! In other words, after all the art and trickery of making out as fair a showing as possible, Van Buren's Administration costs very nearly twice as much as the extravagant Administration of that old Federal spendthrift, John Quincy Adams!

We must stop; but there is abundant matter for the serious reflection of our readers in this official Report.

The North Carolinian appears to be in ecstacies at the discovery, that South Carolina will vote for Van Buren. Nobody has dreamed of her voting for a Whig. Her candidate four years ago did not receive another vote besides hers; and it will be nearly as bad this time.

INCIDENTS AT THE TORY CONVENTION.—Mr. Van Buren was formally nominated by a resolution of this Convention; but on account of "a diversity of opinion" as to the proper candidate for Vice President, the Convention made no nomination for that office. We thought that the only object of a National Convention was, to reconcile this diversity of opinion, by selecting one from all the candidates. That was undoubtedly *the* object, but in the strait in which the party finds itself, the only hope was, that by running a candidate in each State, or each section of the Union, poor Van might derive some aid to prop him up in his present sinking condition.

There were no less than thirty members of Congress who acted as Delegates in the Convention; and we doubt if any one of them was deputed to that duty by any orders except those of their master, Van Buren himself. For the two days these thirty members served in the Tory Convention, they actually receive from the Treasury, at $8 a day each, no less than $480 of the people's money!

There were also many office holders, and former office holders who have been dismissed or rejected by the people. Among these were Gen. Dix, late Comptroller of New York; Rev. Mr. Burke, now Postmaster at Cincinnati; Sheldon McKnight, Postmaster at Detroit; S. Medary and Phineas Allen, Printers of the Laws; John J. Mumford, Deputy Collector of New York; Isaac Hill, who has held many offices; DeGraff, Vail, Pearce and Gillett, Ex-Members of Congress, rejected by the people, &c. &c. Such was the character of the *office holders* Convention!

The following is Mr. Forsyth's letter, as published in the Globe. The reader will mark the tone of bitterness in which it speaks. No compliment to the Convention, to Mr. Van Buren, to the Administration, to the party; not even a word to "Dear Blair," and no kind remembrance to "Mrs. Blair and the children." Truly it is a sign:—

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

The Convention friendly to the present Administration, which met at Baltimore on the 5th of May, to recommend candidates at the next election for President and Vice President, having adjourned after declining to nominate for the Vice Presidency, I consider myself authorised to interfere in that question so far as I have been made personally interested in it.

The Union party in Georgia, which did me the honor, very unexpectedly, to make an unconditional nomination of me for that office, last year, had the kindness, in conformity to my wishes, to change that nomination into an expression of preference, and to refer the subject to the decision of those who were expected, fairly representing their political friends, to decide upon it.

No decision having been made, Union and concert of action are not now to be anticipated. According to the present state of things, no friend of the Administration can hope for an election by the people. The more fortunate can be thrown only high enough on the electoral poll to secure the chance of being chosen by the Senate. Whoever succeeds, then, will occupy his place with the perfect knowledge that he owed his elevation to the partiality of a fragment of his own party, and holds it against the decision of a majority of his fellow-citizens.

Withhold the sustaining power of public approbation, and the honor and emoluments of public offices in all free countries, and particularly in this, are but poor recompenses for the labor performed, the responsibilities incurred, and the gross misrepresentations inevitably encountered in fulfilling its duties. During a long and not unsuccessful public career, I have never yet been placed in a situation to doubt that the position I occupied was agreeable to the wishes of the great majority of those to whom belonged the right to control it. I desire public station on no other terms. Without denying to the Union party in Georgia, or to any other portion of my fellow citizens, the right to use my name, if, in their opinion, it will be beneficial to the public, it will not be further mixed up in this contest if my wishes are respected. While the contest continues, it would be a source of vexation to me, and what would be considered a successful result, if attainable, would afford me no personal gratification.

JOHN FORSYTH.

The murderer of Lauchlin, the Whig marshal, is still concealed by his partisans in Baltimore. Every effort has been made to detect him; but without success.

GEN. HARRISON'S BRAVERY.—The Tory Editors and orators are in the daily habit of asserting that Gen. Harrison never was in a battle. We have now before us an account of the Seige of Fort Meigs, in 1813;—an account not written *now*, but published by Adam Walker of Worcester, Mass. in 1814. It is a part of his private journal. He gives a daily record of the progress of the seige, from the 20th of April, when the seige commenced, to the 9th of May, when it terminated, by the defeat of the British. It gives great praise to Gen. Harrison for skill and bravery. Among other things it says, on the 29th, "a man was this day mortally wounded as he was standing near the General." On the 30th, "the General being continually exposed, had several very narrow escapes." On the 1st of May, "a bullet struck the seat on which the General was sitting, and a volunteer was at the same time wounded as he stood directly opposite to him."

The Carolinian of the 9th said, that the Log Cabin Advocate "is franked *in great numbers* to the people." We made inquiry, and found that instead of being *franked*, they came to regular subscribers, who paid postage for them. Whereupon, the last Carolinian says, it "can prove, in ONE instance, the franking of that paper to a citizen of Fayetteville by Edmund Deberry." This may be so, and if so, is there any thing wrong in it? But we suspect, after all, that it is not so. We have heard that some wag quizzed a Loco, by dropping one of the papers in the office here, to his address. But the Carolinian admits, that upon information of *one* such frank, it asserted the existence of "great numbers" of franks. This is like the boy who told his daddy that "he saw a hundred deer down the road." Oh no, my son, you are mistaken. "Well, daddy, I am sure there was one, for I saw something shake a bush by the side of the road."

The reader, if he ever witnessed the proceedings of a Court, may have marked the mingled air of mortification and insolence with which one of the small fry Attorneys bids a witness "stand aside," after he had answered a question imprudently propounded to him by the Attorney, which answer militated against the cause he expected it to aid.

So it is with the Editor of the North Carolinian. He imprudently asked us some questions, which elicited facts utterly confounding to him. He does not question the truth of the answer, but gruffly says, 'he chooses to drop the examination of the Observer.' Verily, it is about time.

As usual, he refuses to answer our questions. We believe this is according to law—no person being bound to *criminate himself!*

We take the liberty of answering for him—that he has no good authority for imputing to Mr. Adams the declaration, that "the greatest beggar and the most troublesome of all the office-seekers during my administration, was Gen. Harrison." We say this is a trumped-up story, devoid of a particle of truth. The Carolinian has refused to give its authority; yet we are loth to believe that that paper had any hand in originating the calumny—for calumny it is.

CONGRESS.

The bill to provide a uniform system of bankruptcy is under discussion in the Senate; Mr. Wall having offered a substitute to extend it to banks, (an extension which Mr. Van Buren declared "unconstitutional," and destructive of State Rights, in a speech in the Senate, in 1827.)

The Military Committee in the Senate has reported back, without comment, Mr. Poinsett's militia standing army scheme, which had been referred to them.

Mr. Norvell, from the Committee on Public Lands, to which was referred the bill to cede the public lands to the States in which they lie, on certain conditions, made a favorable report thereon, which was ordered to be printed; and, on motion of Mr Pierce, 20,000 extra copies ordered.

On the passage of the General Appropriation Bill to a third reading in the House, the yeas were 145, including Messrs. Conner, Graham, Hawkins, Hill, McKay, Shepard, of this State. The Nays were 15, as follows:—

NAYS—Messrs. Andrews, Carter, Garret Davis, Deberry, Edwards, Rice Garland, Gates, Giddings, Graves, Green, Ogle, Proffit, Stanly, John White, and Lewis Williams—15.

Messrs. Bynum, Montgomery, Fisher, and Rayner were absent.

Mr. Dawson endeavored to introduce a resolution fixing the 15th of June for the adjournment; but it was not in order.

The report of the Committee on the Bynum and Garland fight was taken up on Thursday last, and consumed the whole day. Mr. Holmes of S. C. (Van) moved that both the parties be *expelled*. Mr. Craig of Va. (Van) moved to amend this motion by recommitting the report to the Committee with instructions to report what action should be had in the case. After many unsuccessful motions to lay on the table, to censure, &c., Mr. Craig's motion was carried, 106 to 57. So the subject was *recommitted*.

The report of the committee on the Public Printing was taken up on Friday. It recommended a reduction in the prices of 15 per cent. Mr. Evans moved to make the reduction 25 per cent. at which rate a responsible offer had been made to do the work. Rejected, by a strict party vote, 107 to 98. The reduction proposed by the committee, 15 per cent. was then agreed to, 175 to 13.

Mr. Jones moved to suspend the rules to enable him to get the Sub-Treasury bill before the House. Yeas 117, Nays 83. The motion requiring two-thirds to pass, was rejected.

We notice a curious incident in the debates on the bill to secure the more faithful collection of the duties on imports. This bill is intended to provide for the seizure of imported goods by the Collector, whenever he may suspect fraud. It was reported by the Committee on Manufactures, through Mr. Adams. Mr. Rhett, an Administration member from S. Carolina, attacked the bill furiously, as a high tariff measure, originating with the manufacturing interest; as exhibiting "the tyrannical and arbitrary character of its author," it being taken for granted that Mr. Adams was its author; and finally, as destructive to commerce. In reply to all this, Mr. Adams quietly remarked, that the bill was not the committee's, nor his, but the joint work of the U. S. District Attorney for New York (Mr. Butler, late Attorney General,) and the Collector of the Port, Mr. Hoyt, and that it came to the Committee through the Secretary of the Treasury! Here was a predicament! For an administration member to denounce an Administration measure as "high tariff," "tyrannical and arbitrary," and "destructive to commerce." Mr. Rhett, who had moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill, withdrew that motion, and after some amendments, the bill was passed.

Price, the defaulter, arrived at New York on Thursday last, in the ship Garrick, with "his wife and flock of children," and has taken lodgings at the Astor House. He is in the finest spirits, says he does not owe the government a penny, and invites the most rigid scrutiny.

KENDALL has resigned his office in the Department of Letters, to become Deputy to Blair in the Department of Lying.

CORRUPTION.—The Hartford (Con.) Patriot takes from the official document, the following account, which has been paid by Uncle Sam. It seems that John M. Niles, late Senator in Congress, and rejected candidate for Governor of Connecticut, was appointed with Samuel L. Wells and Caleb Eddy, to appraise some land at the Navy Yard at Charlestown, Mass. For this service the following modest bill was presented and paid:—

Expenses of appraisement.

Samuel L. Wells, 10 days,	$100
Caleb Eddy, 10 days,	100
For room for appraisers and messenger,	11
For carriage to view the premises,	12
John M. Niles, 22 days, from July 16th, to August 6th, at Boston, and one day since, in preparing report,	220
Travel 220 miles, at 40 cents,	88
Paid Alden Bradford for administering oath to appraisers,	1
	$532

Ten days each for two men, and twenty-two days for a third, to appraise one tract of land, and $10 a day each for that arduous service! to say nothing of room rent, carriage hire, and 40 cents a mile for travelling! But, as if this was not enough, a little is added on for extra travel, the distance from Hartford, where Niles lives, to Boston, being only 100 miles. These are probably Sub-Treasury prices for the office-holders.

Thursday, the 4th of June, is appointed for the annual commencement of Chapel Hill University.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

"ATTENTION THE UNIVERSE!" "*By kingdoms to the right wheel, march!*"—Such are the words of command which the boys sometimes utter in irony, as a commentary upon the swaggering of a pompous militia captain. We were reminded of them by the bulletin issued by Amos Kendall on resigning the office of Postmaster General, and addressed to the Public, in order, as he says, "*to satisfy the whole world* that is not dissatisfied with the President," &c. &c. Take notice, therefore, King of Siam, and thou of Timbuctoo—Ali Pacha, and thou war-chief of the Snake Indians—yea, all nations, Esquimaux and Chinese, Turcomans and Tuscaroras, Burmese and Britishers, Pindarees and Peruvians, and the Texans besides—that Amos Kendall—*resigned*, though not *dissatisfied*—has turned penny-a-liner ☞ *for the Globe.*

POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH QUEEN.

FOURTEEN DAYS LATER.

The Steam ship British Queen arrived at New York on Saturday last, with London dates to May 1. Her news from London has therefore arrived here, at Fayetteville, in just 19 days!

The American Boundary Question was exciting a good deal of attention. Lord John Russell, in answer to a question in the House of Commons, said, as the question was an extremely important one, he must defer answering it till the next day. Some of the Ministerial papers assert that England has acceded to the old decision of the King of the Netherlands, to make the St. John's river the boundary, & give Maine £200,000 for any claim she may have beyond that. The London Times has a bitter article, railing against its own government, for thus giving up the point. If this be authentic, as seems probable, the next question is, will Maine consent? And on this there are opposite opinions.

Louis Philippe had offered himself as mediator between England and Naples, and the mediation had been accepted by the King of Naples.

The London papers announce that the Queen of England is *enciente*.

Money is plenty at 3½ to 5 per cent., and business has improved a little.

Prices of Cotton without alteration. American 5⅛ to 7½. The spinners were purchasing largely.—The effect at New York was "rather favorable."

Flour had declined.

MARRIED,

In Moore county, on the 14th instant, by the Rev. Eli Phillips, Mr. ELIAS ROSE, to Miss MARGARET LEWIS.

In Rockingham, Richmond county, on the evening of the 10th instant, ROBERT J. STEELE, Esq. to Mrs. JUDEA M. STEELE, of said county.

In this county, on Tuesday, the 12th instant, by Colin McRae, Esq., Mr. DAVID J. GILBERT to Miss CHARITY WRIGHT, daughter of Bryant Wright, Esq. of this county.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—MAY 20.

Brandy, peach,	40 a 54	Lime,	$2½ a $2¾
Ditto, apple,	37 a 42	Lead, bar,	8 a 8½
Bacon,	7½ a 8	Mackerel,	$9
Beeswax,	23 a 25	Molasses,	33 a 34
Butter,	15 a 22	Oats,	37½ a 40
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oil, Linseed	80
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Nails, cut,	7 a 7½
Cotton,	6 a 7½	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton Yarn,	16 a 22	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bag'ng,	16 a 20	Sugar, brown,	7 a 12
Corn,	60 a 65	Lump,	16
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Loaf,	18 a 20
Candles, F. F.	17	Salt,	80 a 90
Flour, new	$4 a $5	Sack,	$2½ a $2¾
Feathers,	30 a 40	Tallow,	11
Flaxseed,	90 a $1	Tin, box,	$14
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	4 a 4½
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	80
Iron,	5½ a 6	Whiskey,	35 a 37½
Lard,	8 a 9	Wool,	15 a 16

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 9 cts. pr yd.

WILMINGTON MARKET—MAY 13.

Turpentine $1 80; Tar 1 07 a 1 10; Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 13 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 6 00; Flooring 8 50; Timber 4 00 a 5 50; Staves, W. O. rough, 11 00 a 14 00; dressed, none; R. O. rough 7 00 a 8 00; Shingles 1 50 a 2 00; Corn 50 a 55; Salt, coarse, 37 a 45; Rice 2 75 a 3 00.

CHERAW MARKET—May 15.

Bacon 8 to 10½; Beeswax 20 to 23; Coffee 12½ to 15; Cotton 5 to 8½; Corn 62½ to 75; Flour 5 50; Feathers 45 to 50; Iron 5½ to 6½; Lime 4 to 4½; Molasses 40 to 45; Nails, cut, 7½ to 8½; Sugar 8 to 12½; Salt, sack, 2 50.

Cotton at Augusta 5 to 8½. At Columbia 5 to 8½. At New Orleans, Cotton 5 to 10; Sugar 3 to 4¼; Flour 3 90; Corn 42 to 45.

Receipts of Cotton at N. Orleans, 844,642 bales.

At New York, Cotton without change. Corn 56. Flour 4 67 to 4 75.

At Charleston, Cotton 5 to 9½. Flour 6 to 6¼. Corn 50 to 52.

Total receipts of Cotton 1,890,988 bales, against 1,221,367 last year.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, May 16, Steamer Henrietta, Rush, with boat Nelson in tow, with Goods for Hall & Johnson, H. & E. J. Lilly, G. W. McDonald, E. J. Hale, C. T. Haigh, Joseph Baker, Gardner and McKethan, J. R. & D. Gee, T. S. Lutterloh, P. P. Johnson, H. L. Myrover, E. Fuller, Phœnix Company, John E. Patterson, Nott & Starr, C. J. Orrell, W. McIntyre, Geo. B. Atkins, J. H. Cook and J. Bebee, of this place; and for Beaver Creek Company, Bostick & McKenzie, C. B. & C. K. Wheeler, Lash & Co., Geo. W. Brown, Rev. Mr. Jordan, Rev. Mr. Lumsden, J. B. Troy, J. Wiseman & Co., Andrew Lindsey, W. Shiels & Co., J. H. Thompson, A. J. Hill, Prof. Fetter and Peter Horney, of the interior.

Also, same day, Steamer Cotton Plant, with Goods for sundry persons.

DEPARTED, May 18, Steamer Henrietta.

Port of Wilmington.

FROM THE WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.

ARRIVALS.

May 6.—Br. Schr. Watchman from Bermuda; Schrs. Nile from Boston, Lucy from ditto, Red Jacket from New York, Hero from ditto, Caroline from Tobago. 7.—Brig Glide from Philadelphia; Schrs. Olive from New York, Illinois from Philadelphia. 11.—Schr. Regulus from New York. 12.—Schrs. Southerner from New York, Repeater from ditto, Constellation from Philadelphia, Eolian from ditto. 13.—Brigs Margaret Ames from New York, Thorn from Boston; Schrs. Renown from Philadelphia, Regulator from ditto; Br. Schr. Dolphin from St. Vincents.

DEPARTURES.

May 9.—Brig Tremont for Martinique. 11.—Schr. Francis for St. Augustine. 12.—Br. Brig John for Jamaica; Schrs. Olive for New York, Red Jacket for ditto, Hero for ditto, Lexington for ditto, Franklin for Boston. 13.—Schr. Ashepo for New Orleans.

FEMALE SCHOOL, FAYETTEVILLE.

MISS MALLETT, with the assistance of competent Teachers, will open a School on the 15th of October, at her residence on Gillespie street, in which, with the ordinary branches of English Education, will be taught the Latin and French Languages, Music, Drawing and Painting. No exertion shall be wanting for the improvement of Pupils in moral deportment as well as literary instruction.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.

Elementary Department or 2d Class,	$8	per Session.
First Class,	16	" "
French Language,	10	" "
Drawing and Painting,	10	" "
Music on Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	25	" "
Music on Guitar,	25	" "

May 19, 1840. 98tf

The Subscriber having been appointed a Notary Public, will attend to any business in that line with promptness.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, May 18, 1840. 98-3t

Administrator's Sale.

ON MONDAY, June 8, at my Auction Store, will be sold on a credit of six months, a lot of Sole Leather, Lining and Binding Skins, Shoe Lasts, Blacking, &c. &c.

JOHN H. COOK, *Adm'r of B. Beach, dec'd.*
AMOS KIMBALL, *Auct'r.*

May 16, 1840. 98ts

Bank of Cape Fear,

16th May, 1840.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to delinquent subscribers to the Stock of this Bank, that unless full payment be made on or before the 30th day of June next, all the unpaid shares will be exposed to public sale at Auction, agreeably to the provisions of the Act of Assembly "to amend the Charter of the Bank of Cape Fear," passed the session of 1838-'39.

[98-4t] J. D. JONES, *Pres't.*

Mules, Horses, Wagons and Gear.

JONATHAN EVANS, Jr. wishes to sell a good team of 5 young MULES, and a superior Timber Wagon and Gear, for $500. The Mules are six years old the present Spring, of quick action, and very gentle,—capable of performing hard service. Also, 4 good Horses, Timber Wagon and Gear, for $350, and a first rate second hand Salem made Road Wagon, for $75. Also,

100,000 MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES, deliverable next Fall, at 2 cents per foot for the root and main stem, warranted genuine and in good order.

A liberal credit will be given if desired; Note bearing interest at 6 per cent. required. Address at Fayetteville, N. C.

JONATHAN EVANS, Jr.

May 17, 1840. 98tf

The Subscriber

WILL offer for sale to the highest bidder, on the 4th day of June next, at the Court House in Fayetteville, two likely young NEGRO GIRLS, one about 13 years old, the other 11.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

MALCOM McGRIGOR.

May 19, 1840. 98-2wpd

Soda Biscuit, Butter Crackers, &c.

20 BOXES SODA BISCUIT,
5 half barrels Butter Crackers,
5 do do Pilot Bread,

Received in a short passage from New York, and warranted fresh. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

May 17, 1840.

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Sessions, 1840.

George C. Mendenhall *vs.* Horatio Sugg.

Original Attachment levied the 4th March, 1840, on the following Lands:

200 acres called the Home Tract, on Sugg's Cree'k, adjoining the lands of Elijah Spencer and Pleasant Simmons.

300 acres on said Creek, adjoining the above 200 acres, and public land.

400 acres on said Creek, adjoining the Home Tract and lands of Wm. Cagle.

50 acres on said Creek, adjoining the lands of Jno. Burroughs and Wm. Cagle.

35 acres on said Creek, adjoining the Home Tract and lands of John Burroughs.

100 acres in the fork of Little River, adjoining the lands of Wm. McLeod and Dyson Deaton.

400 acres on Barnes' Creek, adjoining Luke Saunders and others.

400 acres whereon Hannah Spencer now lives, adjoining the lands of Edm'd F. Lilly, that he bought as the property of H. Sugg, and adjoins the lands of Wm. Cagle.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Horatio Sugg is not an inhabitant of this State, it is Ordered by the Court, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for him to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in July next, then and there to replevy and plead, or judgment will be entered against him, and the lands as levied on above condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Nath'l Knight, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday of April, 1840, and in the 64th year of our Independence.

[98] NATH'L KNIGHT, *Clerk.*

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Sessions, 1840.

Knight & Ledbetter *vs.* Horatio Sugg.

Original Attachment levied the 23d March, 1840, on the following Lands:

200 acres called the Home Tract, on Sugg's Creek, adjoining the lands of Elijah Spencer and Pleasant Simmons.

300 acres on said Creek, adjoining the above 200 acres, and public land.

400 acres on said Creek, adjoining the Home Tract and lands of Wm. Cagle.

50 acres on said Creek, adjoining the lands of Jno. Burroughs and Wm. Cagle.

35 acres on said Creek, adjoining the Home Tract and lands of Jno. Burroughs.

100 acres in the fork of Little River, adjoining the lands of Wm. McLeod and Dyson Deaton.

400 acres on Barnes' Creek, adjoining Luke Saunders and others.

400 acres whereon Hannah Spencer now lives, adjoining the lands of Edm'd F. Lilly, that he bought as the property of H. Sugg, and adjoins the lands of Wm. Cagle.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Horatio Sugg is not an inhabitant of this State, it is Ordered by the Court, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for him to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in July next, then and there to replevy and plead, or judgment will be entered against him, and the lands as levied on above condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Nath'l Knight, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday of April, 1840, and in the 64th year of our Independence.

[98] NATH'L KNIGHT, *Clerk.*

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Sessions, 1840.

Lockey Simmons *vs.* Horatio Sugg.

Original Attachment levied the 6th April, 1840, on the following Lands:

200 acres called the Home Tract, on Sugg's Creek, adjoining the lands of Elijah Spencer and Pleasant Simmons.

300 acres on said Creek, adjoining the above 200 acres, and public land.

400 acres on said Creek, adjoining the Home Tract and lands of Wm. Cagle.

50 acres on said Creek, adjoining the lands of Jno. Burroughs and Wm. Cagle.

35 acres on said Creek, adjoining the Home Tract and lands of Jno. Burroughs.

100 acres in the fork of Little River, adjoining the lands of Wm. McLeod and Dyson Deaton.

400 acres on Barnes' Creek, adjoining Luke Saunders and others.

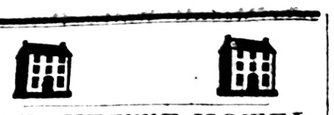
400 acres whereon Hannah Spencer now lives, adjoining the lands of Edm'd F. Lilly, that he bought as the property of H. Sugg, and adjoins the lands of Wm. Cagle.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Horatio Sugg is not an inhabitant of this State, it is Ordered by the Court, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for him to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in July next, then and there to replevy and plead, or judgment will be entered against him, and the lands as levied on above condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Nath'l Knight, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday of April, 1840, and in the 64th year of our Independence.

[98] NATH'L KNIGHT, *Clerk.*

DR. TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVER



LAFAYETTE HOTEL,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be open after the 1st of August, under the management and direction of the Subscriber. The House has been thoroughly repaired, and will, in a few days, be well furnished; and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage.

EDWARD YARBROUGH.

July 30, 1839. 56tf

For Sale,

300 BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plaistering, &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

September 11, 1838. 10tf

H. & E. J. LILLY

ARE now opening a large assortment of *Fresh* GOODS, embracing nearly every article usually kept in a Dry Goods Store.

—ALSO—

Fashionable Straw and Florence Bonnets, Hats, Shoes, Parasols, Umbrellas, Cutlery, &c.,

All of which will be offered on the most accommodating terms at Wholesale or Retail.

Fayetteville, April 21, 1840. 94tf

Received per Cotton Plant,

25 BARRELS prime N. Orleans MOLASSES, For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

April 27, 1840. 95tf

H. BRAMBERT,
Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has re-commenced the

TAILORING BUSINESS,

In the house next door to John Huske & Son, on Green street, 6 doors above the Market House, where he will thankfully receive all orders in his line for cash only,—finding the credit system a bad one. All orders from the country for work must in all cases have the cash enclosed, otherwise they will not be attended to.

He begs leave to assure those who may favor him with their orders, that no pains shall be spared on his part to give general satisfaction. He has on hand an assortment of

Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Stocks, Suspenders and Drawers,

Of the best quality.

Wanted,

THREE or four JOURNEYMEN TAILORS. None need apply but good workmen, and of steady habits. Also, two Boys wanted at the above trade. Boys from the country will be preferred.

N. B.—EXTRA CUTTING done at the shortest notice.

Fayetteville, April 25, 1840. 95-3m

WAGONS & TEAMS,
AND
Morus Multicaulis Trees.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a very valuable team of young Mules, and Timber Wagon and Gear. Also, a good strong team of Horses and Timber Wagon and Gear. And a heavy Road Wagon, either with or without gear.

He would also sell Trees and Cuttings of the MORUS MULTICAULIS, at 1 cent per bud, which he will warrant genuine and in good preservation.

JONATHAN EVANS, Jr.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5, 1840. 83tf

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving, by Steamers Cotton Plant and Henrietta, my entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.,

Consisting in part of the following:

700 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
200 bags Rio and Cuba Coffee,
20 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugars,
2000 lbs. Loaf and Lump do,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 Nova Scotia Grind Stones,
200 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 do. Upper ditto,
Blacksmith's Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers, &c., together with every other article which constitutes a *well assorted* Stock of Goods for the approaching Season,—all of which will be sold very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to prompt customers only.

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Nov. 2, 1839. 70tf

P. S.—Country Merchants will find my Stock worthy their examination. C. J. O.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.
For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

GARDNER & McKETHAN,
CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very reduced prices—

3 Carriages, 4 Barouches,
3 very light four wheel Buggies,
2 Buggy Gigs, **4** Sulkies on a new plan,
8 Spring Wagons, three very light,
4 Chain ditto.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low, as it can be had from any regular Northern establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 1, 1840.

NEW GOODS.

WE have received and opened our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which comprises a arge and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Boots and Shoes, Fur and Wool Hats, Fur and Seal Caps, Cotton and Wool Cards, Tuscan and plain Straw Bonnets, Writing, Letter and Wrapping Paper, Drugs and Patent Medicines

Also,

10 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR,
80 bags Rio Coffee,
30 boxes Raisins,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Collins' and King's Axes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
75 kegs Nails,
50 sides Sole Leather,
Which are offered at very low prices for CASH, or on time for approved paper.

NOTT & STARR.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

Red Clover Seed,

FOR sale by JOHN HUSKE & SON.

February 11, 1840. 84-tf.

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Also, Mitchell's New GEOGRAPHY and ATLAS, said to be the best School Geography in print.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received by the late arrivals a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season,—a large supply of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
Hats, Boots and Shoes,

A beautiful assortment of

CROCKERY,

Embracing sets of China, white Queen's Ware, (a new article,) Liverpool Ware, different patterns and colours. Also, common Crockery. Winter Strained Lamp Oil, Linseed and Tanners' Oil, extra and No. 1 White Lead, Sole and Upper Leather.

H. LEETE,
Green Street.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

Davies' Mathematics,
DESIGNED FOR SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES AND COLLEGES.

THE attention of Teachers and all others engaged in the promotion of thorough education, is invited to the examination of the following text books in Mathematics, by Professor Charles Davies

1. Davies' Mental and Practical Arithmetic.—Key to Davies' Arithmetic for Teachers.
2. Davies' First Lessons in Geometry.
3. Davies' First Lessons in Algebra.
4. Davies' Bourdon's Algebra.
5. Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.
6. Davies' Elements of Surveying.
7. Davies' Analytical Geometry.
8. Davies' Descriptive Geometry.
9. Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus.
10. Davies' Shades, Shadows and Linear Perspective.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

NEW
Auction and Commission Store,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having been appointed one of the Auctioneers of the Town of Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who may confide their business in his hands.

THOS. SANDFORD.

REFER TO
Messrs. Barry & Bryant, } *Wilmington.*
" Dickinson & Morris, }
" E. L. & W. Winslow, } *Fayetteville.*
" Yarbrough & Ray, }
" W. A. Caldwell & Sons, *Charleston.*
" Allibone & Troubat, *Philadelphia.*
James J. Treadwell, Esq., *New York.*

Sept. 18, 1839. 63-tf.

Leather.

THE Subscribers have on hand a fine Stock of LEATHER, consisting of Sole and Upper, Bridle and Harness, Skirting and Grain Kip, Calf, Deer and Sheep Skins, which they will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. They are prepared to execute with promptness all orders in their line.

Call and examine our Stock before supplying yourselves.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

January 8, 1839. 27tf

For Sale,

1000 SACKS Liverpool Ground SALT,
15 tons Bar Iron, assorted, Swedes and English,
50 bags Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
25 bags old Java ditto,
5 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
1 ditto Black Tea,
15 boxes Brown Soap,
6 boxes Sperm Candles,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil, (part pure,)
20 kegs Black Lead, ground in Oil,
A general assortment of Paints and Paint Brushes,
3 boxes Pine Apple Cheese,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Baling Rope,
1 bale Bagging and Seine Twine,
5 coils Hemp Cordage, 2 to 4 inches,
1 roll Sheet Lead, 500 lbs.,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
15 quarter casks Wine,—Madeira, Teneriffe, Sherry and Malaga,
6 boxes 2 dozen each, fine old Madeira Wine, (Ceylon brand,)
3 casks London Porter,
10 bbls. Plaister of Paris for plastering,
10 casks Ground Plaister,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,
1 barrel Putty, in Bladders,
100 kegs Cut Nails, 3d. to 40d.
1 cask *Red* Clover Seed,
5 dozen common and fancy Sitting Chairs,
2 tons Castings,—Pots, Ovens, Skillets and Firedogs,
4 pieces superfine Ingrain Carpeting,
6 Wilton Hearth Rugs

And a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Cutlery.

JNO. HUSKE & SON,
Green Street

November 20, 1839. 72tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his FALL and WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS, embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,
Patent Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, &c.

The Stock is very heavy. Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves.

☞ SOUTH CAROLINA MONEY will be taken at par, if paid when the Goods are bought.

G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

October 26, 1839. 69tf

Received per Steam Boats,

30 HHDS. prime Cuba MOLASSES,
10 hhds. do N. O. SUGAR,
250 bushels planting IRISH POTATOES.
For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Feb. 17, 1840. 85tf

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Among which are:

Superfine Blue, Black, Olive, Green, Brown, Claret, and Cadet-mixed CLOTHS and CASSIMERES,
Irish Linens, Lawns & Diapers, uncommonly cheap,
1475 pieces Calico,
240 do Gingham,
Printed Lawns,
Italian Silks,
Black and colored Gros-de-nap,
Pongee and Flag Handkerchiefs,
8-4 to 6-4 brown and bleached Domestics,
Anker Bolting Cloths, very cheap,
With many other articles, all of which being bought by the Package, at very reduced prices, will be offered at a small advance for *Cash*, or to punctual customers on the usual time.

April 1, 1840. 91tf

Southern Harmony.

A LARGE supply of this popular Music Book, at a reduced price by wholesale. Received by

E. J. HALE.

April 27.

For Sale,

10 HHDS. prime New Orleans SUGAR,
15 do. MOLASSES.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

March 24, 1840. 90tf

220 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
40 do. Laguira ditto,
5 do. Java ditto,
5 hhds. prime St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do. Porto Rico and N. Orleans ditto,
18 do. Cuba MOLASSES,
5 hhds. and 30 bbls. New Orleans ditto,
10 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
3 do. do. Madeira ditto,
100 kegs Nails,
10 bbls. Tanners' Oil,
2000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
5000 bushels Alum Salt,

For sale by C. T. HAIGH.

April 1, 1840. 91tf

Hay, Rum and Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale by the Subscriber,—

20 BUNDLES HAY,
10 barrels N. E. RUM,
10 bags RIO COFFEE.

AMOS KIMBALL.

April 7, 1840. 92tf

Several fine Horses

For sale by

JOHN McARN.

April 7, 1840. 92tf

Northern Hay.

50 BUNDLES HAY, just received and for sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST.

March 30, 1840. 91tf

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

July 25, 1838.

PIANO FORTES.

A GOOD assortment of Piano Fortes may constantly be found for sale at the FEMALE SEMINARY.

Inquire of the PRINCIPALS of the SEMINARY, or of Col. S. T. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, April 1, 1840. 91-tf

New Orleans Molasses.

50 BARRELS prime N. Orleans MOLASSES, 7 hhds. do do ditto,
For sale by C. T. HAIGH.

Feb. 12, 1840. 84tf

Auction and Commission Business.

THE Subscriber having had considerable experience in the above business, offers his services to his friends and the public as a general AUCTION AND COMMISSION AGENT.

All orders left at his office on Person Street, 1 door West of Bank of Cape Fear, will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Nov. 5, 1839. 70-tf.

PETERS' VEGETABLE
PILLS

ARE daily effecting some of the most WONDERFUL AND ASTONISHING CURES that have ever been known, in consequence of which they have now become a shining mark, against which all the arrows of disappointed hope, envy and uncharitableness, are levelled without distinction. The town and country are alike filled with their praise. The palace and poor-house alike echo with their virtues. In all climates, under all temperatures, they still retain their wonderful powers, and exert them unattended by age or situation. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their action, thorough in their operation, and unrivalled in their results.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS are Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, and Anti-Mercurial, and may be justly considered a *Universal Medicine*, but they are peculiarly beneficial in the following complaints: Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Croup, Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipien Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

Price, 5⁰ cents per box, or $4 per dozen.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1840. 96-1 Y

GEORGIA INSURANCE
AND TRUST COMPANY.
At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

An highly important caution to the Public.

"Cave ne titubes."—Beware of falling.

DOCTOR EVANS, 100 Chatham street, takes the present opportunity of tendering his most unfeigned acknowledgments to the numerous patients (afflicted with the various form of disease incident to humanity) who have committed themselves to his care, and he has the satisfaction of knowing from many living evidences, that his remedies have removed or relieved their respective maladies, as far as lies within the compass of human means. How distressing to the afflicted is DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, poisoning all the sources of his enjoyment, and leading in many instances to the miseries of hypocondriacism. Long as it has been made the subject of inquiry by medical authors, it remains involved in much obscurity. *Jaundice, Diarrhœa,* Cholera and Colic, also performs a conspicuous part in the drama of morbid affections. Dr. Evans has been singularly successful in the treatment of the above complaints by remedies drawn from the researches of the most eminent physicians in Europe. He has also had vast experience and success throughout the whole family of delicate diseases, all of which are for the most part aggravated by, and rooted in the constitution, by the CONSPIRACIES OF MERCURIAL MURDERERS, UNPRINCIPLED, UNEDUCATED AND UNPRACTISED in any art save that of attempting to lead the credulous on the road to ruin. Dr. Evans' Office is supplied with the choicest remedies from foreign markets, and compounded on the most scientific principles; a physician is always in attendance, and all those who come there in the hour of need will go off rejoicing.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Medical Office, 100 Chatham Street, New York.

A PERFECT CURE OF ASTHMA, FIFTY FOUR YEARS STANDING,
Effected by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

This is to certify, that I was attacked with the Asthma in the ninth year of my age, and from that time until the present year, a period of 54 years, I have been subject to that disease. For the last five years, I had it almost incessantly—not being exempt from it more than twenty-four hours at any one time. I had consulted the most skilful physicians, and tried many remedies without any relief. In June last, I commenced using Dr. Wm. Evans' Vegetable Medicine, not with the expectation of effecting a cure, for I believed my case hopeless and my dissolution near, but with the hope of obtaining momentary relief.—Before I had used two packages, I was entirely relieved, and I have not been attacked with it since. I can now say that I am permanently cured of the disease, and I can confidently recommend it to all who are afflicted with this distressing complaint.

SARAH SIMMONS,
Nov. 16. *Prince George Co., Va.*

LIVER COMPLAINT, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mrs. Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, North Sixth street, Williamsburg, afflicted the last ten years with the Liver Complaint, completely restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans. Symptoms—Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languor, and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine high coloured, with other symptoms indicating great derangement in the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but received but little relief from their medicine, till Mr. Browne procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not so essential to intimate.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss:

Joseph Browne, Williamsburg, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts as set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

Sworn to before me, this 4th day of January, 1837.
PETER PINCKNEY, *Com. of Deeds.*

Another recent test of the unrivalled virtue of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.

DYSPEPSIA, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mr. J. McKenzie, 176 Stanton street, was afflicted with the above complaint for 10 years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

The principal symptoms were—A sense of distention and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious vomiting and pain in the right side, an extreme degree of languor and faintness, any endeavor to pursue his business, causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. McKenzie is daily attending his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man.

He resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM, with an Affection of the Lungs, cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, New York.

Mr. Benjamin S. Jarvis, 13 Centre st., Newark, N. J., afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion, the tongue preserved a steady whiteness; loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high coloured, and often profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed, and a cure effected by Dr. Wm. Evans.

BENJ S. JARVIS.

Sworn to, November 25, 1836, before William Saul, Notary Public, 96 Nassau street, New York.

A SEVERE CASE OF PILES CURED AT 100 CHATHAM STREET.

Mr. Daniel Spinning of Shrewsbury, Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years. Had had recourse to medicines of almost every description, also the advice of several eminent Physicians, but never found the slightest relief from any source whatever, until after he called on Dr. Evans, of 100 Chatham street, New York, and procured some medicine from him, from which he found immediate relief, and subsequently a perfect cure

Also, Dr. W. Evans' SOOTHING SIRUP, for Children Teething, prepared by himself.

AGENTS.
E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, North Carolina,
Wm. M. Mason, Raleigh,
H. D. Machen, Washington,
James M. Redmund, Tarborough,
S. Hall, Newbern,
F. S. Marshall, Halifax,
Sportwood & Robertson, Petersburg, Va.,
C. Hall, Norfolk, and
A. Duval, Richmond.

January 1, 1839. 26-cow1 Y

French Burr Mill Stones
For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8tf

Iredell's Digest.

A FEW copies for sale by

E. J. HALE.

CLEANSE AND PURIFY THE BODY.

THE operation of the principles of PURGATION being allowed to be one of the greatest utility in the cure and prevention of disease, it is of the greatest consequence to ascertain what medicine is capable of producing the DESIRED EFFECT, in the easiest, and at the same time in the most effectual manner.

We no longer believe that inflammations of any kind can be cured by abstracting our life—OUR BLOOD. It is now well understood that an inflammation is a wise ORDINANCE OF NATURE, a signal that she requires the assistance of purgative medicines, to ease her of the oppressive burden which she proves by the high fever and strong pulse, is wanted to be removed. In other words, the body calls for a vegetable cleansing.

Brandeth's Vegetable Universal Pills require no skill in their administration The printed direction only has to be observed, and they pre-describe the just proportion of the dose to the magnitude of the disease to be cured.

Let all persons read the following opinion of a gentleman who well knows the qualities of these pills.

BRANDETH'S PILLS.

This medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. It is superior to Sarsaparilla, whether as a sudorific or alterative. It stands infinitely before all the preparations or combinations of Mercury. Its purgative properties are alone of incalculable value—for these pills may be taken daily FOR ANY PERIOD, and instead of weakening by the cathartic effect, they add strength, by taking away the cause of weakness. There is no good MERCURY does, which these pills do not likewise. But they have none of the miserable effects of that DEADLY SPECIFIC. The TEETH are not injured—the BONES and limbs are not paralyzed—no.—But in the stead of these distressing symptoms, new life and consequent animation, is evident in every movement of the body. Brandeth's Pills are indeed A UNIVERSAL REMEDY; for they cure opposite diseases They cure *Inflammation* and *Chronic Rheumatism!* They cure *Diabetes* and *Strangury!* They cure *Dysentery* and *Constitutional Costiveness!* They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, BECAUSE they CLEANSE and PURIFY the blood, provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE. Four years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superseded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandeth's offices in New York are 241, Broadway, 185, Hudson street, and 276, Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

South Carolina Office—70, Meeting st., Charleston.

The only agent in Wilmington is Mr. S. M. WEST, who has the pills for sale, at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

OBSERVE, ☞ *Druggists are never made agents.*

☞BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.☜

Agent for Fayetteville, Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.

June 7, 1839. 52-1Y.

RHEUMATISM.
Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation.

DR. M. B. COHEN, Proprietor of the celebrated lotion for the cure of Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, Sprains, Lumbago, pains and swellings in the joints, &c., known as Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation, begs respectfully to refer all persons suffering from these diseases to the thousands of cures that his preparation has accomplished, and to the numerous strong and highly respectable testimonials which have from time to time been published to that effect in New York and other places. So certain and searching is this Liniment in its operations, even in cases of long standing, and of an obstinate nature, that it has never been known to fail. The following letters are selected from hundreds of others of a like description. It will be proper that all persons using the Liniment see that it is accompanied with the signature of the Proprietor, in his own hand writing. Since the introduction of this remedy to the public, various empirics have palmed upon the country no-trums and lotions, and liniments, and "Infallible Rheumatic Mixtures,"—all of which, being a compound of ignorant quacks, are calculated more or less to injure the system, rather than remove any complaint. In proof of the estimation in which the Embrocation is held by respectable men in the medical profession, as well as by the thousands of persons who have been effectually cured of Rheumatism, the subscriber has subjoined letters from a few who are well and popularly known to the entire society in New York, and whose opinions and professional judgments are universally esteemed.

M. B. COHEN,
No. 275, 1-2 *Hudson street, N. York.*

NEW YORK, Aug. 3, 1838.

Dear Sir—Having frequently witnessed the application of your Rheumatic Embrocation, and the beneficial effects arising therefrom, it affords me pleasure to state, that I most cheerfully recommend it as an invaluable remedy, and the best known for the cure of that painful and distressing complaint, either in its acute or chronic form.

WILLIAM F. PRATT, *M. D.*
Late Corresponding Secretary of the Medical Society of the City and County of New York.

To Dr. M. B. COHEN.

Dr. M. B. Cohen: In reply to your request as to my opinion of your Rheumatic Embrocation, I most willingly acknowledge that I have used it in my practice, and found it an invaluable remedy as a palliative Liniment in cases of Rheumatism.

CHAS. A. VAN ZANDT, *M. D.*
New York, April 20, 1839.

I certify that I have used Dr. M. B. Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation, and have found it a most useful remedy adguvant in the treatment of this painful disease, and therefore hesitate not to recommend it in all cases of Rheumatism.

WM. ANDERSON, M. D. &c.
No. 342, *Broadway, N. Y.*

I, Henry B. Nones, 1st Lieut. of the Revenue Cutter Alert, in the service of the United States, do certify that I was for five months afflicted with the Inflammatory Rheumatism, and had every remedy by advice of physicians, without any relief, and finally by advice of Dr. W. Rockwell, health officer at quarantine, I applied to Dr. M. B. Cohen in the month of July, 1837, for a bottle of his Rheumatic Embrocation, and after one week's use of the Specific, was entirely free from all pain, and was able to resume my place in the service.

H. B. NONES, 1st. Lt. U. S. R. C.
New York, August 1st, 1837.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Be it known that on this 4th day of February 1840, we have appointed Mr. ISAAC DODD, on the South West corner of Market Square, Fayetteville, N. C., our sole agent, for the Sale of our Rheumatic Embrocation, a remedy calculated to cure with certainty any Rheumatic complaints, whether of a Chronic or Inflamatory nature. *Witness* our hand this day and year aforesaid.

M. B. COHEN.

Price $3 per Bottle,

The public will remember that this is simply an external application and free from minerals.

Dr. M. B. COHEN'S principal Office, No. 275, 1-2 Hudson street, N. Y.

Each bottle of the Embrocation is accompanied with printed directions for use, and none is genuine unless bearing the signature of

M. B. COHEN.

February 4, 1840. 83-6m

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,
AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Medicine, just received from the Manufactory at Philadelphia. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. Price $9 per dozen, or $1 per bottle.

October 5, 1839.

Gray's Ointment,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Childlains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

The "Deobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the public from the Agent's knowledge of their efficacy as experienced by himself and many others. It is a well established fact that obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of most of the complaints with which we are afflicted; hence also Dyspepsia, Head-ache, Heart-burn, torpor or relaxed and irregular state of the Bowels. These disorders neglected, eventually destroy the strongest constitutions, and cannot be counteracted but by medicines that are truly effective. Removing obstructions, giving a healthy movement to the secretions, vigor and tone to the system throughout, are some of the benefits to be derived from these pills. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with suitable directions accompanying each box. They are known by him as the composition of an eminent Physician, who has successfully studied and treated bilious complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. PEARCE, *Sole Agent.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840. 80tf

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGilvary, of the South Carolina Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I have frequently taken "the Deobstruent Pills," and unhesitatingly pronounce them the best medicine for biliary attacks that I ever have used. I have also in my circuits frequently administered them to others, and in no instance without a sensible and speedy benefit. I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McGILVARY.

DR. G. R. PHELPS'
COMPOUND
TOMATO PILLS,
(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)

A new and valuable remedy for all disorders arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

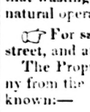
Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

March 8, 1839. 80tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.
Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.



The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. These painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the healthy vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c. which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON.
Principal of the Donaldson Academy.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 37tf

SOUTHERN TONIC.
COSTER & COXE

AGUE AND FEVER.

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL
SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have consequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—a which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine.* There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us.* As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or 9 per dozen.

Children's Toy Books,
FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.